

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria	4.00 D.	Israel	15.15 N.	Norway	4.00 N.
Australia	19.5	Italy	13.00 L.	Oman	0.70 B.
Belgium	0.60 D.	Japan	4.00 F.	Portugal	0.60 B.
Canada	0.51 B.	Kenya	14.00	Qatar	0.60 B.
Cyprus	0.05 M.	Libya	0.05	Repub. of Ireland	0.70 F.
Denmark	7.00 D.K.	Luxembourg	4.00 L.	Saudi Arabia	4.00 B.
Egypt	1.00 F.	Malta	0.05	Spain	1.00 P.
Finland	1.00 F.	Netherlands	4.00 L.	Sweden	4.00 S.
France	5.50 F.	Norway	4.00 N.	Switzerland	2.50 S.F.
Germany	2.50 D.M.	Poland	0.05	Taiwan	0.50 D.F.
Greece	2.00 D.	Romania	0.05	Turkey	1.20 D.M.
Great Britain	4.0 F.	Soviet Union	15.15 N.	U.S. (incl. Alaska)	5.00 B.
Hong Kong	2.00 D.	U.S. (incl. Alaska)	5.00 B.	Yugoslavia	1.00 D.
India	11.50 R.	Yugoslavia	1.00 D.		

Britain's Collision With an Ailing EC

A Vital National Interest Prevails Over Commitment to European Unity

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — They used to call France the "sick man of Europe," but now it is Europe itself that seems sick.

Summing up another failure by its 10 heads of government to solve the European Community's fundamental problems, President Francois Mitterrand said Tuesday night:

"The Europe of the 10 is not dead. But it has suffered another blow."

NEWS ANALYSIS

blow, and the more blows it suffers, the more its health deteriorates and the harder it will be for it to get well."

It was a painful moment for Mr. Mitterrand. For three months he had searched for a solution, pouring more time, energy and political will into the European Community than any French politician in decades.

Even Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain had praised his efforts, but the result was essentially the same as at the Athens summit meeting — stalemate — and it had the same basic cause: a national leader's unwillingness to submerge what was described as the vital national interest in the larger cause.

On both occasions, the leader was Mrs. Thatcher. But if she had not tied things in knots here over Britain's demand for another rezone on its contribution to the trade bloc's budget, Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland might have done so; when the end came, it was in an anteroom, waiting for his time to meet his demands in milk production.

It is a problem as old as the community itself. Indeed, the community owes much of its present hope to the insistence of another nationalist, Charles de Gaulle, on the principle of unanimity as a safeguard against the imposition of decisions on France.

Without that principle, Britain would have been ousted Tuesday night and the market's crisis would have been over.

But it is not over, and the recriminations began at once.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece said the community would be better off without Britain. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy said Mrs. Thatcher had paralyzed the community, and a Dutch official said the British "are undermining the most important thing, the West German commitment to the West, edging them toward neutralism."

The conference broke down when Chancellor Helmut Kohl insisted that West Germany could not afford the additional contribution that a rebate to Britain would impose.

For her part, Mrs. Thatcher said a failure, and above all the community's refusal to release the budget that had already been approved for Britain for 1983, said "sour relations" within the ark.

Tehran Says It May Resort to Chemicals

Reuters

TEHRAN — The speaker of the Iranian parliament said Friday that Iran may be forced to resort to the use of chemical weapons.

Addressing the weekly Friday session at Tehran University, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who frequently speaks for the Iranian leadership, said: "At present, we are limited to not resorting to the use of chemical weapons, but I do not know how long this will hold."

Iran has accused Iraq of using chemical weapons as Iranian forces have thrust into Iraq in new offensives. Tehran says more than 2,000 Iranian soldiers have been affected by chemical weapons in the past month and that some have died. Iraq has denied the accusation.

Mr. Rafsanjani called on the United Nations, which sent a group of experts to Tehran last week to investigate the allegations on chemical weapons, to take a decision on the issue.

The experts, from Switzerland, Spain and Australia, are expected to report to the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, during the week.

"So far, we have decided not to use chemical weapons," Mr. Rafsanjani said, "but we will be able to do so if Iraq continues to use chemical weapons."

Iran is the most powerful country in the Middle East when it comes to processing chemicals. Its pharmaceutical factories and chemical plants are among the top in the world.

But after a cabinet meeting Thursday, she elected not to retaliate by withholding British remittances to the community, at least until a special foreign ministers' meeting here next week.

The hope, among the politicians and among the civil servants in Brussels, is that at least some elements of the compromise proposed by Mr. Mitterrand can be salvaged as a basis for a new package.

Paradoxically, the breakdown came at a time when West European leaders, including Mrs. Thatcher, are more convinced than ever that they cannot solve their problems alone, at a time when those problems are worse than in years and at a time when faith in the United States is at a low point.

The disputes over who gives how much to the community and what the money is used for have blocked any united action on social and industrial problems since 1979. Meanwhile, the European economy has stagnated while the Japanese have surged forward and the Americans have started a strong recovery.

One in 10 Europeans is unemployed, the Ruhr and the English Midlands are pockmarked with idle plants and the community's growth rate this year will probably be half that of the United States.

European intellectuals frequently say that Europe is doomed to playing Athens while the United States plays Rome unless it can improve its technology, heighten its productivity and somehow learn to pull together.

Mr. Mitterrand, who is now on a visit to the United States, has frequently sounded that theme, and in his summary of the breakdown this week he called on members of the community to stand up and be counted if they wanted Europe once again "to take its place among the great powers."

Whatever their public images, Mr. Mitterrand, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kohl share a number of political goals and perceptions, as their agreement on the deployment of NATO missiles and on the Soviet gas pipeline showed. But it is hard to plan concerted policies in the midst of a shouting session.

An agreement this past week would not, of course, have cured Europe's ills, nor will they be cured by an agreement, if it comes, at the next gathering, outside Paris in June. But it would have ended the shouting, promoted mutual confidence and given the 10 leaders the chance to attend to other matters.

It would also have given Mrs. Thatcher the opportunity to turn the French-West German entente, which has tended to dominate European thinking, into a Paris-Bonn-London triangle.

She has missed that chance, at least for the moment, which saddens the leaders of the continental countries, many of whom believe, like the Belgian newspaper *Le Soir*, that she saw this meeting as another Falkland Islands campaign, a chance to show, to her electoral advantage, that she was able to stand up to anyone.

Most of Europe To Reset Clocks

The Associated Press

LONDON — Most countries in Western and Eastern Europe move to summer time this weekend, with the Soviet Union following a week later and the United States at the end of April.

In most of Europe, the change will take place at 2 A.M. Sunday, when clocks will be set forward one hour to 3 A.M.

The United States and Canada will switch to daylight saving time on April 29.

After years of opposition by religious Jews, Israel will go to summer time on May 5. The daylight saving time, which is experimental, will end on Aug. 25.

Far Eastern countries and most tropical and equatorial states do not use daylight saving time. In Australia, the country's three time zones will fall an hour back on Sunday with the approach of winter.

INSIDE

■ A defector claims that the Soviet Union has wartime assassination units. Page 2.

■ U.S. campaign financing laws have become a major element in elections. Page 3.

■ U.S. inflation slowed to a 5-percent annual rate during February. Page 7.

■ Trafalgar House said it would not make any immediate bid for Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Page 7.



A crewman, injured when a Salvadoran cargo plane was blown up by rebels, was assisted at the San Miguel airport. The plane, carrying ballot boxes for Sunday's election, was damaged beyond repair by remote-controlled mines.

Reagan, Senate Compromise on Salvador

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House has agreed to a bipartisan Senate compromise that would reduce an emergency aid package to El Salvador by one-third and delay a vote until after the Salvadoran presidential election Sunday.

After a day of negotiations, the agreement was announced on the Senate floor by Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, the majority leader.

The compromise, proposed by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, and approved by the Senate Republican leadership, provided for a reduction from the \$93 million requested by the administration to \$61.75 million. Of this amount, \$47 million was earmarked for military aid and the rest for medical supplies.

"I have taken this matter up with the administration, the secretary of state and the White House," Mr. Baker said. "I believe we can work out an agreement on this basis so that the administration supports that funding level."

The Salvadoran aid package is part of an emergency funding bill that also includes \$11 million for insurgents fighting the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Of that amount, \$7 million would be available immediately, and \$14 million would be left for contingencies and disbursed in accordance with the wishes of the House and Senate intelligence committees.

Also included are funds for nations in Africa that have been severely affected by drought.

The White House and Senate Republicans sought a vote on Central American aid this week to demonstrate support for the Salvadoran government. The vote was blocked by Democrats, who warned against intervening in the election.

Mr. Baker sought unsuccessfully to have the vote Wednesday. "I think what we are seeing right now," he said, "is whether we are going to continue our policy in El Salvador and Central America or let it collapse. If it collapses, if there is an effect on that election by the refusal of this Congress to face up to the question of continuing the program which is already in existence, then I hope the debate will properly illuminate who is responsible for that."

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who blocked the vote Wednesday, said Thursday that the United States would be in a better position to make a decision on military aid after the election.

Under the compromise, the package would be debated and amendments offered Monday on everything except the financing levels. Amendments concerning those levels would be offered Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rebel Attacks in Salvador
Leftist guerrillas attacked government troops in El Salvador's second largest city, blew up an airplane transporting ballot boxes to be used in Sunday's presidential election and set off bombs in the capital, The Associated Press reported Friday from San Salvador.

Those and other rebel attacks prompted the Salvadoran military to remain on full alert, 48 hours before presidential elections.

The alert was ordered after anti-government guerrillas blew up a Salvadoran Air Force plane as it landed on an airstrip they had mined in San Miguel, 80 miles east of San Salvador, on Thursday. The pilot and co-pilot were wounded, but the plane's cargo of ballot boxes was not damaged, officials said.

In Santa Ana, the country's second largest city, one civilian was killed and another was wounded in a clash late Thursday at an army post, witnesses said. Rebels have rarely engaged in fighting in the city.

Two bombs exploded in the neighborhood of San Jacinto in southern San Salvador late Thursday, destroying two trucks, a policeman said.

Six other bombs were found near the Ilopango air base, east of the capital, and were detonated by the authorities, said a policeman who asked not to be identified.

New Exercises Announced
The Pentagon announced Friday a three-month military field exercise in Honduras for the first time may include troops from several Central American nations. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Previous military exercises in Honduras have involved only U.S. and Honduran troops. This time, Pentagon sources said, Panama, Guatemala and El Salvador have been invited to join in counterinsurgency and other military exercises there. It is uncertain whether the countries will accept, the sources said.

About 1,800 U.S. troops are to participate in the new exercise, called Granadero I, from April 1 through June 30.

Moslem Militia Tries to Retake Beirut Positions
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Remnants of a defeated Sunni Moslem militia counterattacked Friday in West Beirut in a neighborhood they formerly controlled.

Police said at least 18 persons, including three civilians, were killed in attacks that came a day after the Marabittoun, made up of Sunni Moslems, lost its positions to Druze fighters.

The streets of the western sector of the capital were deserted except for militiamen. Schools, banks and most shops shut down.

Moslem political and religious leaders announced Friday night a plan for a cease-fire, the removal of gunmen from the streets and the imposition of order by state police. There was no immediate assurance that Marabittoun would agree.

In another development, the French ambassador, Fernand W. Baux, signaled that his nation's 1,200-member military contingent would soon leave.

The French, the only unit remaining from the four-nation peacekeeping force, had been responsible for keeping open a passageway along the dividing line between the Moslem sector and the Christian eastern sector of the capital. This too was closed in Friday's fighting.

Under the compromise, the package would be debated and amendments offered Monday on everything except the financing levels. Amendments concerning those levels would be offered Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rebel Attacks in Salvador
Leftist guerrillas attacked government troops in El Salvador's second largest city, blew up an airplane transporting ballot boxes to be used in Sunday's presidential election and set off bombs in the capital, The Associated Press reported Friday from San Salvador.

Those and other rebel attacks prompted the Salvadoran military to remain on full alert, 48 hours before presidential elections.

The alert was ordered after anti-government guerrillas blew up a Salvadoran Air Force plane as it landed on an airstrip they had mined in San Miguel, 80 miles east of San Salvador, on Thursday. The pilot and co-pilot were wounded, but the plane's cargo of ballot boxes was not damaged, officials said.

In Santa Ana, the country's second largest city, one civilian was killed and another was wounded in a clash late Thursday at an army post, witnesses said. Rebels have rarely engaged in fighting in the city.

Under the compromise, the package would be debated and amendments offered Monday on everything except the financing levels. Amendments concerning those levels would be offered Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rebel Attacks in Salvador
Leftist guerrillas attacked government troops in El Salvador's second largest city, blew up an airplane transporting ballot boxes to be used in Sunday's presidential election and set off bombs in the capital, The Associated Press reported Friday from San Salvador.

Those and other rebel attacks prompted the Salvadoran military to remain on full alert, 48 hours before presidential elections.

The alert was ordered after anti-government guerrillas blew up a Salvadoran Air Force plane as it landed on an airstrip they had mined in San Miguel, 80 miles east of San Salvador, on Thursday. The pilot and co-pilot were wounded, but the plane's cargo of ballot boxes was not damaged, officials said.

In Santa Ana, the country's second largest city, one civilian was killed and another was wounded in a clash late Thursday at an army post, witnesses said. Rebels have rarely engaged in fighting in the city.

Two bombs exploded in the neighborhood of San Jacinto in southern San Salvador late Thursday, destroying two trucks, a policeman said.

Six other bombs were found near the Ilopango air base, east of the capital, and were detonated by the authorities, said a policeman who asked not to be identified.

New Exercises Announced
The Pentagon announced Friday a three-month military field exercise in Honduras for the first time may include troops from several Central American nations. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Previous military exercises in Honduras have involved only U.S. and Honduran troops. This time, Pentagon sources said, Panama, Guatemala and El Salvador have been invited to join in counterinsurgency and other military exercises there. It is uncertain whether the countries will accept, the sources said.

About 1,800 U.S. troops are to participate in the new exercise, called Granadero I, from April 1 through June 30.

Moslem Militia Tries to Retake Beirut Positions
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Remnants of a defeated Sunni Moslem militia counterattacked Friday in West Beirut in a neighborhood they formerly controlled.

Police said at least 18 persons, including three civilians, were killed in attacks that came a day after the Marabittoun, made up of Sunni Moslems, lost its positions to Druze fighters.

The streets of the western sector of the capital were deserted except for militiamen. Schools, banks and most shops shut down.

Moslem political and religious leaders announced Friday night a plan for a cease-fire, the removal of gunmen from the streets and the imposition of order by state police. There was no immediate assurance that Marabittoun would agree.

In another development, the French ambassador, Fernand W. Baux, signaled that his nation's 1,200-member military contingent would soon leave.

The French, the only unit remaining from the four-nation peacekeeping force, had been responsible for keeping open a passageway along the dividing line between the Moslem sector and the Christian eastern sector of the capital. This too was closed in Friday's fighting.

Under the compromise, the package would be debated and amendments offered Monday on everything except the financing levels. Amendments concerning those levels would be offered Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rebel Attacks in Salvador
Leftist guerrillas attacked government troops in El Salvador's second largest city, blew up an airplane transporting ballot boxes to be used in Sunday's presidential election and set off bombs in the capital, The Associated Press reported Friday from San Salvador.

Those and other rebel attacks prompted the Salvadoran military to remain on full alert, 48 hours before presidential elections.

The alert was ordered after anti-government guerrillas blew up a Salvadoran Air Force plane as it landed on an airstrip they had mined in San Miguel, 80 miles east of San Salvador, on Thursday. The pilot and co-pilot were wounded, but the plane's cargo of ballot boxes was not damaged, officials said.

In Santa Ana, the country's second largest city, one civilian was killed and another was wounded in a clash late Thursday at an army post, witnesses said. Rebels have rarely engaged in fighting in the city.

Under the compromise, the package would be debated and amendments offered Monday on everything except the financing levels. Amendments concerning those levels would be offered Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rebel Attacks in Salvador
Leftist guerrillas attacked government troops in El Salvador's second largest city, blew up an airplane transporting ballot boxes to be used in Sunday's presidential election and set off bombs in the capital, The Associated Press reported Friday from San Salvador.

Those and other rebel attacks prompted the Salvadoran military to remain on full alert, 48 hours before presidential elections.

The alert was ordered after anti-government guerrillas blew up a Salvadoran Air Force plane as it landed on an airstrip they had mined in San Miguel, 80 miles east of San Salvador, on Thursday. The pilot and co-pilot were wounded, but the plane's cargo of ballot boxes was not damaged, officials said.

In Santa Ana, the country's second largest city, one civilian was killed and another was wounded in a clash late Thursday at an army post, witnesses said. Rebels have rarely engaged in fighting in the city.

Two bombs exploded in the neighborhood of San Jacinto in southern San Salvador late Thursday, destroying two trucks, a policeman said.

Six other bombs were found near the Ilopango air base, east of the capital, and were detonated by the authorities, said a policeman who asked not to be identified.

New Exercises Announced
The Pentagon announced Friday a three-month military field exercise in Honduras for the first time may include troops from several Central American nations. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Previous military exercises in Honduras have involved only U.S. and Honduran troops. This time, Pentagon sources said, Panama, Guatemala and El Salvador have been invited to join in counterinsurgency and other military exercises there. It is uncertain whether the countries will accept, the sources said.

About 1,800 U.S. troops are to participate in the new exercise, called Granadero I, from April 1 through June 30.

Moslem Militia Tries to Retake Beirut Positions
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — Remnants of a defeated Sunni Moslem militia counterattacked Friday in West Beirut in a neighborhood they formerly controlled.

Police said at least 18 persons, including three civilians, were killed in attacks that came a day after the Marabittoun, made up of Sunni Moslems, lost its positions to Druze fighters.

The streets of the western sector of the capital were deserted except for militiamen. Schools, banks and most shops shut down.

Moslem political and religious leaders announced Friday night a plan for a cease-fire, the removal of gunmen from the streets and the imposition of order by state police. There was no immediate assurance that Marabittoun would agree.

In another development, the French ambassador, Fernand W. Baux, signaled that his nation's 1,200-member military contingent would soon leave.

The French, the only unit remaining from the four-nation peacekeeping force, had been responsible for keeping open a passageway along the dividing line between the Moslem sector and the Christian eastern sector of the capital. This too was closed in Friday's fighting.

Kremlin Rejects 'Any Talks' on Arms Control, U.S. Experts Say

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American experts on military and Soviet affairs, who have just returned from informal meetings with top officials in Moscow, report that the Kremlin appears to have decided not to return to suspended nuclear arms talks until the Reagan administration demonstrates with "clear deeds" that it is serious about reaching agreements.

One member of the "Dartmouth group" of private citizens, whose various members have been meeting with Soviet officials annually for about 20 years, said he had "never seen the atmosphere so bad. They don't want to talk about any kind of arms control."

"They were very negative, very rigid and showed no interest in even probing for possible openings," another member added. Another said he was surprised by the Soviet rigidity because it came just a month or so after some relatively moderate public remarks by the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

It was the negative Soviet attitude during the five-day meeting, several members said, that led to the feeling that Moscow now had completed its assessment of the situation, since Mr. Chernenko took office Feb. 13, and had decided against any quick arms-control deals that might help Mr. Reagan get re-elected.

Although the American visitors are private citizens and do not speak for the administration, they are a high-powered group that includes retired Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, who headed Mr. Reagan's commission on U.S. strategic nuclear forces; retired General David C. Jones, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and two leading experts on the Soviet Union, Arnold Heerick of the Rand Corp. and William Hyland of the Council on Foreign Relations. Leading the group was Paul Doty, director of the Center for

Science and International Affairs at Harvard.

Their Soviet counterparts included Georgi Arbatov, senior Kremlin adviser on U.S. affairs; Lieutenant General Viktor P. Starodubov, a member of the Soviet General Staff; A.A. Obukov, deputy chief of the Soviet delegation to the strategic arms reduction talks (START), and Valentin M. Falin, a former ambassador to West Germany.

Sources close to the Dartmouth group stressed that there was no way to be sure that the Russians had decided not to return to the START talks and the negotiations dealing with medium-range missiles in Europe. Nonetheless, they said, "Now all the signs are sharply negative," adding that their assessment was shared by the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Arthur A. Hartman.

They also said they did not know what, if anything, was going on in "back-channel" private communications between officials. There have been a number of meetings between Mr. Hartman and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin. But aside from these, Mr. Hartman said Thursday in a television interview, there are no back-channel talks going on.

Officials said that a Hartman-Gromyko meeting about 10 days ago was "an hour and a half of unrelieved vitriol" paralleling what the Dartmouth group members heard.

U.S. sources said the Russians appeared to be stung over the U.S. deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe this winter despite strong protests by Moscow and European peace movements.

The Russians, who walked out of both sets of talks after the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, are aimed at knocking out their military command.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mitterrand, Reagan Firm On N-Arms

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and President Francois Mitterrand of France, concluding two days of talks, agreed Friday that the Soviet Union would be welcome back at nuclear arms control talks but that the West should not make any concessions to lure them back, a senior U.S. official said.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand talked over breakfast at the White House after a state dinner and earlier talks on Thursday.

At their concluding meeting, Mr. Reagan offered to send a French astronaut on a U.S. space shuttle flight next year, and Mr. Mitterrand accepted the invitation in principle, according to the U.S. official.

The official, who briefed reporters on the condition that he not be identified, said the Reagan-Mitterrand sessions "were pretty well characterized by an absence of disagreement" and that there was a sense that "these are two men at ease with one another."

He said Mr. Mitterrand did not raise complaints about high U.S. interest rates or currency problems. Nor did the French leader discuss his planned trip to Moscow.

At a press conference after the meeting, Mr. Mitterrand said, "I think it's probable I will go on such a visit by the end of the year."

He also said he did not share the Reagan administration's views on the situation in Central America, and he continues to believe more must be done to improve economic conditions in the region.

The U.S. official said Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand "shared the view that the Soviets would be welcome if they choose to come back to the nuclear arms control negotiations."

He added: "The two presidents agreed that no concessions should be made to bring the Soviets back, but also shared a determination to try to solve the problems created by the levels of armaments in the world."

Mr. Mitterrand said the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe represented a setback to Moscow and that it was "difficult for the Soviets to go on as if nothing had happened."

"Some water must flow under the bridge," he said.

Knesset Considers Date for Early Israeli Election

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — Israel's parliament began informal talks Friday on setting a date for early general elections as Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, forced into the move by the Knesset after only six months in office, claimed the ballooning would not affect his government's policies on Lebanon or the economy.

"We will look after the affairs of the state as if elections are not being talked about," Mr. Shamir said. Mr. Shamir's coalition government, led by the Likud bloc, received a setback Thursday when the Knesset voted, 61 to 58, to dissolve the 120-member body and call elections ahead of those scheduled for November 1985.

A pollster, Herbert Smith, said that although the opposition Labor Party had been leading in the polls

the outcome was not certain. "Don't forget," he said, "in the 1981 elections, at the starting point, Labor was ahead by a lot and the Likud was looking very, very down, and they made a rapid recovery."

Political sources predicted the election would take place in September.

The election campaign will likely be dominated by two issues, the economy and the war in Lebanon. While the war polarized Israel as no previous military campaign had, it was failure on the economic front that ultimately undermined Mr. Shamir's conservative coalition.

The three-deputy Tami party, which bolted the coalition, said it could no longer tolerate what it described as the hardships created by the

Mining of Harbors Seen Effective in Nicaragua

Rebels' Damage to Soviet Oil Tanker Further Reduces Low Fuel Supplies

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The mining of Nicaragua's major harbors by anti-Sandinist rebels financed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has been the guerrillas' most effective sabotage action yet, reducing oil imports to a country already suffering from serious fuel problems, according to U.S. Defense Department officials.

The Soviet oil tanker Lugansk struck one of the mines Tuesday at Puerto Sandino, prompting the Soviet Union to protest what it called "state terrorism" that was "perpetrated with the direct participation of agencies and persons controlled by the U.S. government."

Five Soviet seamen were injured in the mine explosion, which tore a hole in the hull of the tanker.

But U.S. officials, far from being apologetic over the incident, have found it difficult to conceal their pleasure at Nicaraguan and Soviet discomfort.

Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger rejected Moscow's protest in unusually blunt terms, telling a Soviet Embassy official that he had no grounds to complain after his country had provided arms to the Sandinist government and "supported violence and conflict" in El Salvador.

Details of the conversation were released by State Department spokesmen, a departure from usual diplomatic practice.

Pentagon officials, who asked not to be quoted by name, said the mining, carried out in late February, has seriously disrupted Nicaragua's fuel supplies.

"It's hurt their POL," one official said, using the military acronym for petroleum, oil and lubricants. "They're hurting badly," he said. "They've said so themselves."

The official said the Sandinists may also face shortages of ammunition and other military supplies but said they appear to have ample weaponry because of earlier shipments from the Soviet bloc.

Officials said there have been no shipments since February. The rebels have said that several Soviet bloc ships have turned back from the port of El Bluff for fear of mines.

Nicaragua depends on imported oil for almost all its energy, but its traditional sources, Mexico and Venezuela, cut back on shipments after the Nicaraguan government fell behind in payments.

After a series of rebel raids last

fall on Nicaraguan oil installations, the country put into effect energy-saving measures, including tightening of the gasoline rationing program.

Responsibility for the mining has been claimed by both of the major Nicaraguan rebel groups, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, based in Costa Rica, and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, based in Honduras.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force says it also has stepped up ground attacks on strategic economic targets in recent weeks.

[Fighting between anti-Sandinist rebels and government troops in southeastern Zelaya province, near the Costa Rican border, has left at least 35 government troops and 70 guerrillas dead, an army source told The Associated Press. The source said about 1,500 rebels were in the area.]

■ Moscow Presses Assertion

John F. Burns of The New York Times reported from Moscow: The Soviet Union gave its first detailed account Thursday of the mine explosion that damaged a Soviet tanker. Moscow also pressed its assertion that the United States was responsible for the incident.

In a report from Nicaragua, the official news agency Tass made no mention of any immediate Soviet assistance to the Sandinist authorities, who had been quoted in some news reports as seeking the assistance of a Soviet minesweeper in clearing coastal areas of mines.

However, Western diplomats in Moscow said that a Soviet naval flotilla, including the largest Soviet vessel ever to visit the area, was already en route to the Caribbean when the incident with the tanker occurred two days ago and would almost certainly call in a Nicaraguan port.

The Tass report and an accompanying dispatch from London amplified the Soviet assertion that the Reagan administration was directly responsible for the incident.

In its account from Puerto Sandino, Tass quoted Manuel Calderon, identified as deputy chief of the Nicaraguan state security service, as having said that "an American naval ship" had been cruising in the Puerto Sandino area 10 days ago and had dispatched two aircraft and a helicopter to make "circles" over the port.

"It cannot be excluded that the mines had been planted by the Americans," the agency quoted Mr. Calderon as saying.



NEW ZEALANDERS' PROTEST — The U.S. nuclear submarine Queenfish encountered more than 100 vessels as it entered Auckland Harbor on Friday. Anti-nuclear demonstrators regularly protest visits by nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed ships. The Queenfish is in Auckland for exercises with the Australian and New Zealand navies.

Soviet Assassination Plan Reported

Defector Says Special Unit Would Go Into Action in War

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Soviet defector, writing in a U.S. military publication, says that in a war with the West, Soviet special forces units would try to assassinate Western political and military leaders and destroy nuclear and other installations.

He says KGB teams would also have assassination missions. His account, written under the pseudonym of Viktor Suvorov, appears in the current issue of Military Review, published by the army's Command and General Staff College at Leavenworth, Kansas.

An editor's note in the journal says that if Mr. Suvorov's facts are correct, many of these potential attackers have already visited some of the target areas at the West's invitation, since they are among the most accomplished athletes in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Suvorov says naval units of the Soviet special forces were involved in submarine intrusions into Swedish territorial waters in 1982 and 1983. Two of the vessels used, he writes, were mini-submarines designed for use on combat intelligence missions.

Although Western intelligence services have known of the existence of the Soviet special forces, this is believed by military experts to be the first definitive account of

the units' missions and command structure. Mr. Suvorov says the forces are an integral part of GRU, the Soviet military intelligence service.

He says the GRU central organization, which is designated as the Second Chief Directorate of the General Staff, runs a special forces brigade and an intelligence center. The center recruits its own foreign agents in competition with the KGB.

To U.S. analysts, the most sinister branch of the special forces is what Mr. Suvorov describes as a group of professionals, usually operating in civilian clothes, whose mission in war would be to find and kill Western military and political leaders in their homelands.

He says the special forces would also be charged with wrecking nuclear installations or identifying them for Soviet missiles or bombs, attacking North Atlantic Treaty Organization command centers, destroying key targets such as air

bases and disrupting Western utilities and communications systems. In a war, Mr. Suvorov writes, the Russians would have 41 independent special forces companies, one with each army, and 16 brigades attached to each "front," the equivalent of an American army group.

There also would be four naval brigades, he says, one with each Soviet fleet, and 20 intelligence units.

The peacetime strength is estimated at between 27,000 and 30,000, but these figures do not include troops serving in support units.

Mr. Suvorov says East German, Polish and other Warsaw Pact troops also operate as special forces units and in most cases would wear Western uniforms and speak Western languages when on operations.

Because their wartime duties and peacetime training are so rigorous, Mr. Suvorov says, the Soviet special forces need and attract large numbers of professional athletes. The athletes receive special privileges and commissions in the armed forces.

Consequently, the defector adds, there is fierce competition between the GRU and the KGB for the best athletes.

NATO's ability to cope with the Soviet special forces in any war, Western operations officer said, would rest on the effectiveness of local forces defending the home front.

South Africa May Drop UN Namibia Plan

Pretoria Makes Threat Over Cubans in Angola

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — South Africa may abandon a United Nations plan for granting independence to South-West Africa if Cuban soldiers are not removed from neighboring Angola, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said.

Mr. Botha said Thursday that some alternative way to independence for the territory, also known as Namibia, might have to be found, "preferably with international recognition."

He said South Africa "will not stand in the way" if the guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization and political parties within Namibia come to an agreement for the territory's future outside the UN plan of 1978, which calls for free elections under UN supervision.

Mr. Botha complained angrily on Tuesday that a Cuban-Angolan statement in Havana, making a conditional offer to withdraw the Cuban troops, contained unacceptable language supporting SWAPO and the African National Congress, which seeks to overthrow South Africa's white-minority government.

South Africa governs Namibia, a former German colony, under a League of Nations mandate absorbed in 1966 by the UN General Assembly. The United Nations contends that South Africa is illegally occupying Namibia.

An independence plan worked out by the United States and other Western nations, and endorsed by the Security Council in 1978, calls for UN-supervised elections and South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia.

Any move away from the UN plan could threaten eight years of U.S.-led negotiations toward Namibian self-rule.

At least a dozen major political parties among the one million Namibians have been meeting on and off for several years to find a way to independence. Most independent observers believe SWAPO would win free elections.

After the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, visited southern Africa last year, South Africa said the last obstacles to the plan had been overcome, except for the presence of an estimated 25,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola.

South Africa agreed a month ago to pull its troops out of southern Angola where SWAPO has based its forces. South Africa joined Angola in a commission to monitor the disengagement.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.K. Clerk Sentenced in Secrets Case

LONDON (AP) — A judge sentenced a Foreign Office clerk to six months in prison Friday for giving The Guardian newspaper secret documents disclosing the arrival date of nuclear missiles in Britain. Sarah Caroline Tisdall, 23, whose case has become a cause célèbre for the anti-nuclear movement, said, "I felt the public had a right to know." But the judge said she had abused a position of government trust. Miss Tisdall pleaded guilty to violating Britain's 1911 Official Secrets Act in revealing that the U.S. missiles were to arrive on Nov. 14.

In a confession that was read in court, she said she was not wholly opposed to nuclear weapons but questioned the way the government was bringing the missiles into Britain. "I realize that under the present circumstances we have to have them," she was quoted as saying in her confession. "But I felt this was indecent, sort of doing it by the back door, and I could not stomach it."

Sick Passenger on British Flight Dies

LONDON (NYT) — A Saudi diplomat died after having become ill aboard a British Airways flight, company officials said, as they revealed that a powder used in preparing hors d'oeuvres was believed to be at least one cause of the food poisoning that affected passengers on dozens of BA flights this month.

The officials said Thursday they were confident that all foods that might have been involved had been removed from service. The Saudi diplomat who was stricken on a flight from London to Jeddah, was identified as Ali Abdullah Ali Reza. He was ambassador to the United States from 1975 to 1979. It was not clear whether the salmonella food poisoning traced to the hors d'oeuvres was involved in his death.

About 100 cases of food poisoning traced to 13 British Airways flights from March 12 through 14 have been reported in the United States. The airline said reports of passenger illness had also been reported in Australia and other parts of the world. The outbreak of salmonella food poisoning cases appears to be among the worst of its kind for an international air carrier.

Pentagon Criticizes Arms Supplier

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Defense Department has notified Ford Aerospace and Communications Corp. that the company's performance in building a \$4.2-billion weapons system has been "totally unacceptable."

The criticism, sent by the army last month to Ford Aerospace, cites delays in delivery of test equipment, training materials and the gun parts for the Sergeant York anti-aircraft gun program. The letter was made available by the Project on Military Procurement, a nonprofit organization here that is usually critical of Pentagon weapons purchasing.

A spokesman for Ford Aerospace, a unit of Ford Motor Co., said Thursday that the company would work with the Pentagon to correct any problems. An army spokesman said the first Sergeant York production model was received last week, six months behind schedule. The \$6.8-million gun, mounted on a radar-equipped armored vehicle, was conceived in 1978 as a defense against low-flying aircraft.

Soviet Peace Activist Guilty in Assault

MOSCOW (UPI) — Olga Medvedkova, a 34-year-old Soviet peace activist, was found guilty Friday of assaulting a policeman but received a suspended sentence because she is five months pregnant and has an 8-year-old son.

"I am relieved that I will not be going to prison but I protest the guilty verdict because I am innocent and the whole case was fabricated against me," Mrs. Medvedkova said after the daylong trial. She said the judge put her on probation for three years but she intends to appeal the verdict and the sentence.

Mrs. Medvedkova, a member of Moscow's unsanctioned peace group called Group of Trust, was found guilty of attacking a police officer after the trial last October of another group member, Oleg Radzinsky, who was sentenced to one year in jail and five in internal exile for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Mrs. Medvedkova said she thought authorities were taking revenge on her for meeting last May with the British Greenham Common women's group, which is protesting the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in Britain.

Jailed Pacifist Pardoned in Finland

HELSINKI (AP) — President Mauno Koivisto has pardoned a conscientious objector Friday, freeing him from a nine-month prison term for refusing to serve in Finland's armed forces.

However, Pentti Haaparanta, 29, a political scientist whom Amnesty International had declared Finland's first "prisoner of conscience," must remain in prison until officials find alternative civilian work for him. The Union of Conscientious Objectors welcomed the pardon but said that it was too long in coming and that finding a civilian work for Mr. Haaparanta could take time.

Thirty conscientious objectors still face nine-month prison terms in Finland. The sentence is mandatory for any able-bodied man who fails to persuade a government-appointed committee of his anti-military convictions. A ministerial committee is reviewing the legislation about conscientious objectors.

Germans Hold American in Spy Case

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (AP) — A 39-year-old U.S. citizen was arrested in West Germany on suspicion of espionage, a spokesman for the federal prosecutor's office said Friday.

The spokesman, who did not want to be named, refused to say where the American was in custody or give other details. He declined comment on news reports in West Germany linking the suspect to a West German arrested this week in Tampa, Florida, on espionage charges. U.S. Army sources identified the U.S. suspect as a civilian employee of the Army and Air Force Exchange Service, which operates shopping centers at U.S. bases in Europe.

Espionage charges were filed in Tampa Wednesday against a West German auto mechanic accused of agreeing to buy a secret document from an undercover agent for delivery to East Germany. The mechanic, Ernst Ludwig Forbater, obtained a document from a U.S. Army undercover agent and said he had been selling secrets to the East Germans for 17 years.

For the Record

Paraguay's largest daily newspaper, ABC Color, was ordered Thursday to halt publication indefinitely after the government accused it of endangering peace and stability. The newspaper has strongly criticized the government of the president, General Alfredo Stroessner. (AP)

Protests in Peruville cities on Thursday led to at least 21 injuries and more than 250 arrests, strike organizers said Friday. The protests were part of a 24-hour strike to protest the government's economic policies. (AP)

Vasily Smyslov and Gary Kasparov drew Friday in the sixth game of their world chess title candidate match. The game had been adjourned Thursday in the 43rd move. Tass reported Mr. Kasparov is now ahead, 4-2, and needs 4½ more points to challenge the champion, Anatoli Karpov. (AP)

Twelve Danish fishermen have been blinded and burned in less than a week by mustard gas. Their trawlers dragged up from stockpiles of German weapons dumped in the Baltic Sea at the end of World War II. Maritime authorities in Copenhagen said Friday. (AP)

A strike by 300,000 Indian longshoremen went into its eighth day Friday, paralyzing overseas trade and causing shortages in diesel oil in some sections. The government and labor unions agreed to revive talks this weekend on ways of ending the wage dispute. (AP)

4 Terrorists Killed, Spanish Police Claim

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — In a police ambush in the harbor of the northern town of Pasajes de San Juan, Spanish security forces wiped out what they described as a five-member team of Basque terrorists trying to slip into Spain by boat from southern France.

Four of the suspected guerrillas were shot and killed Thursday as they tried to land shortly after 11 P.M. in a small rubber boat. A fifth was unhurt and captured.

The Spanish authorities, apparently acting on inside information, were expecting the landing. Special police were heavily reinforced, both onshore and in boats, and were equipped with powerful air lights that were used afterward to light up the harbor as frogmen searched for bodies.

A statement from the Interior Ministry said the dead men had come from France to execute various terrorist activities, including the planting of a car bomb and a kidnapping. It identified them as members of a group called the Autonomous Anti-Capitalist Commandos, an anarchist offshoot of the main Basque separatist organization, ETA.

The group claimed responsibility last month for the assassination of Enrique Casca, a Socialist senator and candidate, three days before the Basque regional elections. The ministry statement said that, according to police information, at least one of the dead men "could be implicated" in that assassination.

Although the Soviet Union has fielded 378 new SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe and Asia, the Russians charged that Washington was changing the strategic balance by deploying new missiles in Europe that could reach Soviet territory. They claimed this was a violation of the unratified 1979 SALT-2 agreement.

Soviet Said to Bar Any Talks on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

posts and that Mr. Reagan's own emphasis on anti-Soviet defense suggests that the United States is seeking a one-two punch to neutralize Soviet missile forces.

Although the Soviet Union has fielded 378 new SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe and Asia, the Russians charged that Washington was changing the strategic balance by deploying new missiles in Europe that could reach Soviet territory. They claimed this was a violation of the unratified 1979 SALT-2 agreement.

Tass Rebukes Kohl

Tass rebuked Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on Friday for suggesting that Moscow would return to missile talks with the United States despite the deployment of new U.S. weapons. Reuters reported from Moscow.

"You are wrong Mr. Kohl," Tass said in reaction to his statement, which was made in an interview published Thursday in a West German newspaper.

Tass said arms-control talks limiting strategic weapons and nuclear missiles in Europe "can be opened only through withdrawal of American missiles" from West Germany and other NATO countries.

The chancellor said he believed the Soviet Union would return to the Geneva talks, which it suspended in November.

■ Soviet Leadership 'Paralysis' — Lawrence S. Eagleburger, U.S. undersecretary for political affairs, said Thursday that a three-year "paralysis" of Soviet decision-making, brought about by two leadership changes, has "severely hampered" efforts by the United States to reach arms-control agreements.

Letter Exchange By U.S., Soviet

The Associated Press reported in Washington.

Mr. Eagleburger, speaking at a foreign policy conference in Birmingham, Alabama, said that since the Reagan administration took office in January 1981, the Kremlin has not had the kind of leadership capable of making difficult decisions and accepting responsibility for them.

"Virtually without exception, each time the Soviets have been faced with difficult choices, we have witnessed a period of apparent internal debate, followed inevitably by hard-line decisions clearly dictated by the most conservative elements in the Politburo," he said.

His assessment appeared to be a response to critics who blame the administration for the failure of Moscow and Washington to agree on arms-control measures.

The CBS network's Thursday evening news program said Mr. Reagan initiated the correspondence in early February, when Vice President George Bush delivered a letter to Mr. Chernenko during funeral ceremonies in Moscow for Yuri V. Andropov.

Citing unidentified sources, CBS reported from Washington that Mr. Chernenko responded on four letters have been exchanged. Although the Russians maintain their basic positions and there is no sign of a breakthrough on outstanding issues, CBS said, the White House was encouraged by the Kremlin's polite tone.



2FOR1

Save almost 50% off the newsstand price by subscribing to the IHT. Twice as much news for your money.

Mr. Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex France. Tel: 747.12.65. Tlx: 612832.

Yes, I would like to accept your bargain offer. Please send me the International Herald Tribune for the time period and at the reduced price circled on this coupon.

☐ My payment is enclosed (check or money order to the IHT)

Please charge my: ☐ Access ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ Eurocard ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

Please circle below the time period and reduced subscription price selected. (Rates valid through April 30, 1984. For new subscribers only.)

Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	S.	3,050	1,525	840
Belgium	B.F.	6,800	3,300	1,815
Denmark	D.Kr.	1,400	700	400
Finland	F.M.	1,040	540	300
France	F.F.	900	450	280
Germany	D.M.	400	200	110
Greece	Dr.	72	36	20
Great Britain	£	10,600	5,400	2,850
Ireland	£ Ir.	90	45	25
Italy	Lira	195,000	97,500	53,700
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	6,800	3,300	1,815
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N.Kr.	1,190	590	320
Portugal	Esc.	10,000	5,000	2,750
Spain	Ptas.	18,250	9,125	4,450
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,150	575	320
Switzerland	S.Fr.	385	192	99

The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East

Year of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia

Card account number: 24-3-84

Card expiry date: Signature

My name: Address: City: Country: Job/Profession: Nationality: Company Activity:

I. Magnin is as close as your telex...



That's right. Subscribe to the I. Magnin Reflections® catalog and your telex is a direct order line to Calvin Klein, Ralph Lauren, Perry Ellis, Anne Klein—the best of American designer fashion and the top European names, too. For just 10.00 U.S. you'll receive 7 fashion-filled issues through the year. Simply telex us at 278313 with your American Express Card, Visa, MasterCard or Diners Club number and expiration date, along with your name and address (Or send this information—or check or money order in U.S. funds—to I. Magnin, Dept. 92014, P.O. Box 2096, Oakland CA 94604, U.S.A.). We'll airmail your first issue, our sizzling Spring/Summer edition, and all future catalog purchases the day we receive your order. P.S. Our international friends tell us I. Magnin catalog shopping is one of the easiest and fastest ways to send gifts in the U.S. And we giftwrap and enclose handwritten cards per your instructions at no charge.

I M A G N I N

هكز لمن الهميل

Hart, Mondale Vie to Prove Who Is Israel's Better Friend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The battle between Senator Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale over who is the better friend of Israel continued Friday as the candidates focused on the April 3 New York primary.

Jewish voters make up about a third of the electorate in the state's Democratic primary, in which 252 delegates are at stake — more than one-eighth of the total needed for the nomination. Jewish voters are also important in Connecticut, which is to choose 52 delegates in its primary Tuesday.

In a speech to the Association for a Better New York, Mr. Mondale said relations between the United States and Israel had deteriorated in 1978 and that the peace initiative of President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt had lost momentum.

"I offered as vice president to go to Jerusalem for the 30th anniversary of Israeli independence," said Mr. Mondale. "Many said I shouldn't go. Many said it was a strained time in U.S.-Israeli relations and it was."

But Mr. Mondale made the trip, and "I believe on that visit I was able to convey America's enduring commitment to Israel on a personal and emotional level."

Looking back on it, Menachem Begin said his visit and our personal visit was a turning point that restored Israeli confidence in U.S. intentions and paved the way for the historic Camp David accord," he said. Mr. Begin was then Israel's prime minister.

Speaking Thursday night in New York, Mr. Hart told the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish

Organizations, that he had been more consistent in his support of Israel than had been Mr. Mondale.

"Unlike others running for president, or indeed the incumbent president, I have no apologies to make and no explanations to offer," he said. "I have been there, and I will be there in the future, to defend the survival and the security of Israel."

Mr. Hart said, "I will never seek, as former Vice President Mondale did, to intimidate and coerce Israel into taking unacceptable risks that could jeopardize its very existence," he said.

Mr. Hart said he was basing his remarks on the memoirs of the late Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, dealing with the Camp David talks. He did not specify the charges Mr. Dayan had leveled.

Nothing "the special relationship that links this nation and the state of Israel," Mr. Hart added, "I will not hide this relationship or apologize for it to any Arab state."

He said, "The Hart administration will not cater to the changing whims of King Hussein. The only thing that never seems to change is his refusal to negotiate."

"Giving and selling and doing whatever the so-called moderate Arab states demand of us will end with the Hart administration. If Saudi Arabia wants our arms and our protection, let that nation come to the peace table and negotiate with Israel in good faith."

The senator chided Mr. Mondale, who he said had "lobbied vigorously" for the sale of F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia during the Carter administration.

Mr. Hart said he had opposed

Reagan administration proposals to sell early-warning aircraft to Saudi Arabia and Hawk and Stinger missiles to Jordan.

He said in response to a question that Israel's settlements on the occupied West Bank were "in my judgment as legal as any settlement in the world" and "an threat" to negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

In stating his position that the U.S. Embassy should be moved to Jerusalem without preconditions, he said a letter issued by the Senate office that said such a move should be part of an overall effort to negotiate a Middle East peace treaty did not reflect his position.

He rejected an assertion by Mr. Mondale that he had "flip-flopped" on the question, although in an interview with The New York Times last Thursday he acknowledged that his position had evolved in the last two weeks to a unilateral relocation.

In New York and earlier in California, Mr. Mondale denied Mr. Hart's assertions about his positions toward Israel. He said he had opposed the F-15 sale within the Carter administration, and cited the former president's memoirs as supporting that contention.

"If Mr. Hart wants to debate on who has been the most consistent supporter of Israel, he is going to regret it," Mr. Mondale said.

Mr. Mondale challenged Mr. Hart to produce "any evidence" to support the charge that he had sought to intimidate Israel at Camp David, asserting, "As vice president, I was always supportive" of Israel's security needs, "and the leaders of Israel will attest to that."

Campaigning Friday in Connecticut, Mr. Hart challenged Mr. Mondale to "rise above attacks on my campaign" and accused him of ignoring states with few delegates to offer.

But both leading candidates, concentrating on the rich primaries in the Northeast, have paid scant attention to caucuses being held this weekend in Virginia, Kansas and Montana, where 124 delegates are to be chosen. All three states hold precinct caucuses Saturday, although Virginia is holding only half of them that day and the remainder Monday.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the third candidate remaining in the Democratic race, campaigned Thursday in Virginia and planned to return to the state on Saturday. (AP, NYT, WP)



ANTI-KISSINGER PROTEST — Campus policemen at the University of Texas in Austin taking a demonstrator into custody during a protest against an appearance by Henry A. Kissinger. About 300 people demonstrated against the former secretary of state for his views on Central America and other issues, and 53 were arrested.

Senate Democrats Offer Plan to Cut U.S. Budget Deficit by \$200 Billion

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senate Democrats presented a \$200-billion deficit-reduction plan for the federal budget that includes a two-year deferral of indexing income-tax rates to inflation.

Over three years, the plan would cut deficits by \$53 billion more than a deficit-reduction proposal that President Ronald Reagan negotiated last week with Senate Republicans and by about \$15 billion more than an alternative presented this week by Democrats in the House of Representatives.

In the Senate, the Republicans plan is expected to prevail because they are the majority party.

The main difference between the two Democratic plans is the call by House Democrats for a deferral of inflation adjustments for income tax rates, scheduled to take effect next year.

Both Mr. Reagan and the House Democrats would raise taxes largely through loophole-closing measures already approved by the tax-writing committees of both houses.

Mr. Reagan has promised to veto any increase in tax rates, including any change in indexing.

The proliferation of budget plans, each seemingly more ambitious than earlier ones, points up the anxiety over deficits and the difficulties of reaching agreement on a specific formula for reducing them.

Moreover, there is a procedural snarl in the Senate over a proposed shortcut under which Mr. Reagan's proposed reductions would be enacted as part of a pending deficit-reduction bill.

Some key senators are objecting that the procedure would set a bad precedent and undermine existing committee prerogatives, although leadership sources said the procedural problems probably could be overcome.

Substantive problems with Mr. Reagan's plan may be more serious, one source indicated.

The Senate Democrats' plan was drafted by Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Budget Committee, and approved without dissent by a party caucus, according to Mr. Chiles.

The plan would hold military spending increases to 4 percent after inflation, compared with 3.5 percent in the House plan and about 8 percent in the Reagan-endorsed plan.

It would provide roughly the same total savings from domestic programs but under a different mix, allowing some adjustment for inflation and spending additions in specific areas such as job training and programs for the poor.

Mr. Reagan and the Senate Democrats would cut domestic spending by about twice as much as the House Democrats.

The Senate Democrats' plan also would raise taxes by \$75 billion, or about half again as much as the Republicans and House Democrats are proposing, mainly because of the proposed delay of tax indexing until 1987.

Using Congressional Budget Office estimates, the Senate Democrats contend that their plan would produce a deficit of \$174 billion in the 1985 fiscal year, compared with \$181 billion for Mr. Reagan's plan and \$176 billion for the House Democrats' proposal.

The Complex Impact of Campaign Financing Laws

By Thomas B. Edsall

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The labyrinth of U.S. campaign finance regulations, largely established in the period of post-Watergate reform, has itself become a major factor in American elections.

In the battle between Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart for the Democratic presidential nomination, federal campaign spending limits may severely restrict the ability of the former vice president to continue the struggle if it extends through the primaries in late May and early June.

At another level, the campaign reforms were intended to eliminate the role of special-interest groups in elections. In fact, however, the legislation provided legal sanction for the creation of political action committees (PACs), which are now the subject of attack by Common Cause, a private organization that lobbies against government abuses.

One of the most significant changes in campaign financing was the establishment of full public financing of presidential elections, a step designed to eliminate any taint of corruption from the election process. But both political parties have taken advantage of loopholes to channel large sums of private cash into presidential elections, creating a new kind of campaign contribution called "soft money."

The major provisions of federal campaign law are as follows:

• Candidates running for president can receive partial public financing during the pre-convention phase and full public financing once they receive their party's nomination. Before the convention, the federal government will match every contribution of \$250 or less from an individual to a candidate. In order to qualify, a candidate must first raise \$5,000 in each of at least 20 different states, for a minimum total of \$100,000, with each of the contributions less than \$250. In the general elections, major party nominees receive \$40 million from the federal government.

• If a presidential candidate accepts public financing, he or she must limit total spending in the primaries and caucuses to about \$24.4 million, and to \$40 million in the general election. In addition, the candidate must restrict spending within individual states during the primary phase; the limit in New Hampshire was \$404,000.

The \$24.4-million limit on overall pre-convention spending is currently causing difficulties for Mr. Mondale. He spent over \$17 million through the March 20 Illinois primary on the assumption that the nomination would be settled early. Consequently, he will not be able to match Mr. Hart dollar for dollar if the contest continues into late May and early June.

• A candidate failing to win 10 percent of the vote in two consecutive primaries is disqualified from receiving matching grants and can only restore eligibility by winning 20 percent in a subsequent primary. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson failed to win 10 percent in the New Hampshire and Vermont primaries, but then just went over the 20-percent mark in Alabama.

• Individuals are prohibited from giving any federal candidate more than \$1,000 in each election — primary, runoff or general. An individual can, however, give a political party up to \$20,000 a year and a PAC up to \$5,000 a year. Altogether, an individual can give a maximum of \$25,000 a year to federal candidates, PACs and political parties. For example, it would be possible to give \$10,000 to the Democratic or Republican National Committee, \$5,000 to a PAC

and make 10 \$1,000 contributions to federal candidates. In the parlance of fund-raisers, a donor who has hit the \$25,000 ceiling has "maxed out."

• Political parties can raise unlimited amounts, but they are restricted in the amount of money they can give candidates. In the case of House candidates, the parties can provide a maximum of about \$70,000, and for Senate candidates, they can give amounts that range from \$80,000, in the case of such electorally small states as Alaska and Idaho, to \$1.4 million in California.

The three major Republican Party committees, the national, congressional and senatorial, consistently raise far more money than their Democratic counterparts: In 1982, they pulled in \$191 million compared with \$31 million by the Democratic committees.

Since the Republican committees raise more money than they can legally give to candidates, they are able to finance extensive polling, voter registration, issue research and other activities that benefit Republican candidates at all levels.

Political action committees first came into being in 1943, when the Congress of Industrial Organizations created a PAC to raise money from members in response to legislation prohibiting the use of union treasury money in federal campaigns.

They did not, however, come into full flower until Congress revised federal election law in 1974 to specifically authorize the creation of "multicandidate committees."

These committees, which are PACs, are permitted to give a maximum of \$5,000 to each federal candidate in each election, with no ceiling on the total. From 1974 to 1982, the number of PACs grew from 608 to 3,371.

A PAC can be created by a union, corporation, trade association or by almost any group. Over 10 years, from 1972

to 1982, the total amount of money contributed in each election cycle by PACs has grown tenfold, from \$8.5 million in 1972 to \$83.6 million in 1982.

The most rapid growth has been among corporate PACs, which went from 89 in 1974 to 1,467 in 1982. The overall growth in PACs has been the subject of consistent attack by such liberal reform groups as Common Cause and Ralph Nader's Congress Watch, prompting both of the leading Democratic candidates to refuse to take PAC contributions.

The re-election committee of President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, in contrast, solicits PAC funds.

All the campaign contributions to candidates, political parties and PACs, along with the expenditures made by them, must be reported to the Federal Election Commission in Washington and to state election boards.

There are, however, some major loopholes that dilute both the expenditure limitations and the disclosure requirements. The Supreme Court has ruled, for example, that expenditures made to support or oppose a candidate independent of any candidate's campaign is a form of free speech and, in certain circumstances, cannot be restricted.

The PAC best known for this kind of "independent expenditure" is the National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC), which has spent large amounts of money running television commercials attacking liberal Democrats. In 1982, for example, it spent \$3.04 million in efforts to persuade voters to defeat such senators as Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and Lloyd M. Bentsen of Texas.

Another way around the law was created by the approval of a seemingly minor amendment to federal campaign legislation enacted in 1979. The amendment was designed to encourage the growth of state parties, permitting them to spend money on phone soliciting, get-out-the-vote efforts and registration in the general election in support of presidential candidates.

In 1980, the Reagan campaign used this provision to raise an estimated \$10 million to \$15 million in private money during the general election on top of public financing from the federal government. The private money was transferred to state party organizations, which then used it in support of Mr. Reagan.

Since many states, including Florida and California, have no restriction on the size or source of campaign money, this fund-raising device took corporate and union checks in unlimited amounts. Because this money did not fall directly under federal regulations, it became known as "soft money."

This year, both parties are quickly preparing soft money fund-raising drives, and the total amount may exceed \$50 million.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Link to White House Enlivens Student Life

Student life at the Congress Heights Elementary School, located in one of Washington's poorest neighborhoods, has been a good deal more interesting since the White House "adopted" it last October. The students have trooped to the White House to talk with top presidential aides, played host to visiting President Gnassingbé Eyadéma of Togo, and received a visit this month by President Ronald Reagan.

Some students have toured a nearby space center, others have received free orchestra seats to an American Ballet Theatre performance courtesy of Nancy Reagan and Mikhail Baryshnikov, and 6-year-old Rudolph Hines has been named the president's official pen pal.

The White House adopted the school to kick off its "Partnerships in Education" program aimed at increasing private and federal involvement in public schools.

Notes on People



Edward L. Koch

The mayor of New York, Edward L. Koch, says he is not only breaks the law but has no intention of stopping. Like many New Yorkers, Mr. Koch carries his own wine in a paper bag to modest restaurants that do not have liquor licenses; it is a way of keeping down the cost of eating out, the mayor says.

New York state law, however, forbids taking alcoholic beverages into restaurants that are not licensed to serve liquor. The mayor is proposing that the liquor authority suspend enforcement of the law for 30 days so the state legislature can repeal it. And meanwhile, he says, he'll keep on bringing his wine.

Merrie Spaeth, a former producer for ABC-TV and public affairs director for the Federal Trade Commission, has been named director of the White House Office of Media Relations. She replaces Karla Small, who becomes deputy assistant to the president and senior public affairs director for the National Security Council.

Trash Becomes Cash For Minneapolis

Faced with soaring costs to get rid of its garbage, Minneapolis is mounting a major recycling effort to turn some of its trash into cash savings. In what is believed to be the country's largest trash recycling effort, thousands of city residents are sorting their reusable trash into piles of glass, paper and metal and hauling it out to their curbsides for special pickups once a month.

The five-month old program was spurred by simple economic

Applicants Flood Top U.S. Universities

Despite the high costs of higher education and a decline in the number of students graduating from high school, applications to prestigious private colleges in the Northeast have reached record numbers.

Seven of the eight Ivy League colleges have received more applications this year than in 1983 and Cornell, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania have each had more freshmen applicants than at any time in their histories.

Brown University is the only Ivy League school with fewer applicants in 1984 than in 1983. The number of applications there dropped by 43 percent after a decade of increases that won Brown a reputation as the "hot-test" college in the Ivy League.

Asked about the continued rise in applications, William R. Fitzsimmons, director of admissions at Harvard, said "the honest answer is that no one knows. There are several theories and the economic upturn is mentioned most."

Harvard undergraduates, meanwhile, will be facing costs of \$14,000 next year, university officials have announced. The price of tuition, room and board is rising 72 percent over this year. The officials said the increase was the smallest in a decade.

Racial Mix Sought For Florida Juries

After trials in which all-white juries heard cases of white police officers accused of killing blacks, Miami community leaders are intensifying a drive to change Florida's state jury-selection laws. Proponents say that a larger black presence on juries would give verdicts more credibility among black citizens and reduce the risk of violent responses to unpopular verdicts.

There was a violent outbreak March 15 among blacks in Miami after an all-white jury acquitted a Hispanic policeman of manslaughter in the shooting of a black man, as well as after his death in December 1982.

A third violent outbreak was set off by the acquittal in 1980 of four white officers accused of having slain a black man. Riots following the verdict left 18 persons dead.

In Florida, as in many states, juries are drawn from lists of registered voters. At issue now is the practice known as peremptory challenge, in which both the prosecution and the defense can arbitrarily reject a number of proposed jurors. In each of the four recent trials, lawyers representing the accused white officers used the challenges to remove all blacks from the juries.

The Dade County Community Relations Board, which covers Miami, has called for state law revisions that would ensure that members of minority groups are selected for jury duty in racially sensitive cases.

ics. The cost of burying a ton of trash was \$11 in 1980, is now \$22.06, will go up another dollar in April, and is estimated to be \$40 in 1990. With each of Minneapolis' 371,000 citizens producing about seven pounds of garbage a day, recycling even a fraction promises immediate cost savings. The city's goal is to recycle 10 percent of its trash now and 25 percent eventually.

Link to White House Enlivens Student Life

Applicants Flood Top U.S. Universities

Racial Mix Sought For Florida Juries

Trash Becomes Cash For Minneapolis

Notes on People

Link to White House Enlivens Student Life

Applicants Flood Top U.S. Universities

Racial Mix Sought For Florida Juries

Trash Becomes Cash For Minneapolis

Notes on People

Link to White House Enlivens Student Life

Applicants Flood Top U.S. Universities

Racial Mix Sought For Florida Juries

Trash Becomes Cash For Minneapolis

Notes on People

Link to White House Enlivens Student Life

Applicants Flood Top U.S. Universities

Racial Mix Sought For Florida Juries

Trash Becomes Cash For Minneapolis

Notes on People

Link to White House Enlivens Student Life

Applicants Flood Top U.S. Universities

Racial Mix Sought For Florida Juries

Economist Otto Eckstein, 56, Dies; Was Johnson Adviser

New York Times Service

BOSTON — Otto Eckstein, 56, an economist, educator and chairman and co-founder of Data Resources Inc., a leading economic forecasting concern, died here Thursday of cancer.

Mr. Eckstein, the Paul M. Warburg Professor of Economics at Harvard University, was respected within the economics profession for work on such topics as cost-benefit analysis, inflation theory and public finance. But he was probably best known for creating his economic forecasting concern.

He served from 1964 to 1966 as a member of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers.

■ Other deaths: Stanley Coveleski, 94, the Hall of Fame pitcher who won three games in the 1920 World Series and was one of the legendary spitball hurlers of his time, Tuesday after a

brief illness, in South Bend, Indiana.

Albert V. Bryson Sr., 64, a federal judge whose decisions were pivotal in ending Virginia's resistance to public school desegregation in the 1950s and 1960s, March 13 in Fairfax, Virginia.

Edward A. Mertele, 74, former president of the Madison Fund, one of the largest U.S. investment firms, of heart disease March 13 in Westwood, New Jersey.

Robert E. Doyle, 68, president of the National Geographic Society from 1976 until he retired in 1980 and vice chairman of its board of trustees from 1980 until January 1984, of cancer Tuesday in Washington D.C.

Andres Soriano Jr., 58, chairman of the San Miguel Corporation, the largest Philippine manufacturing and marketing concern, Sunday at his home in Madrid.

U.S. Names Head of UNESCO Probe

The Associated Press

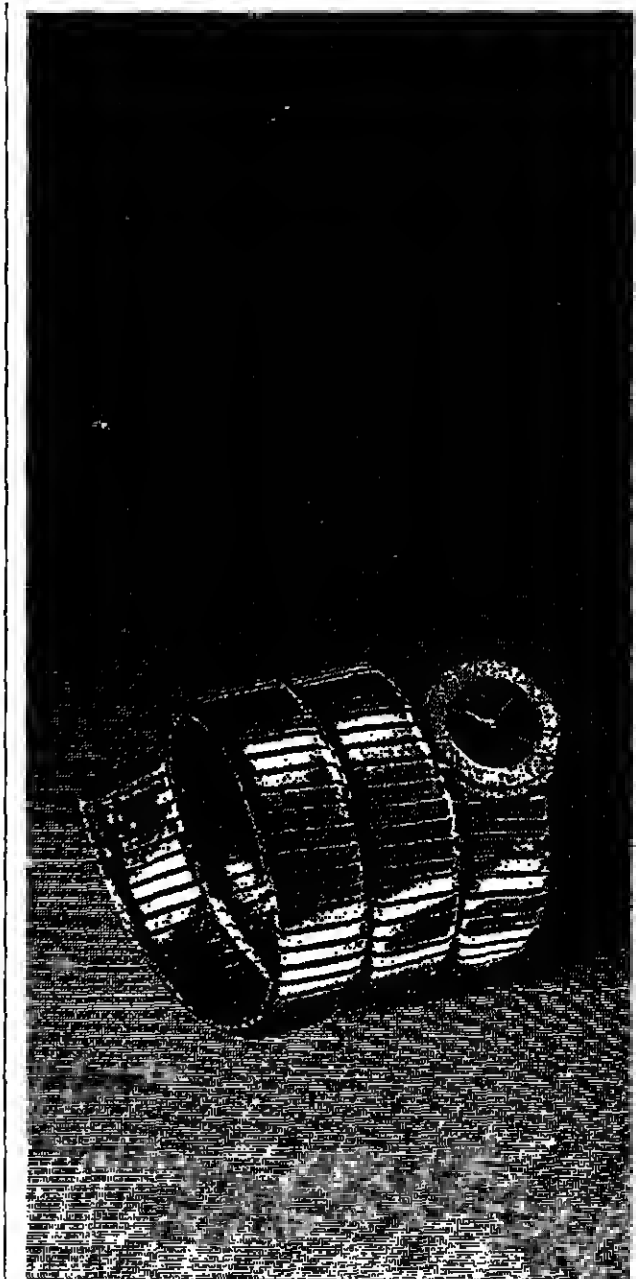
WASHINGTON — James Halderman, chairman of the U.S. National Commission on UNESCO and president of the University of South Carolina, has been named chairman of a 13-member panel that will monitor UNESCO's activities this year, the State Department announced Friday.

The announcement said the panel will issue a report at the end of the year on the degree and kinds of change that have occurred in the United Nations Educational, Sci-

entific and Cultural Organization, with a view toward determining whether the U.S. decision to withdraw from the agency should be reconsidered.

The commission is comprised of citizens connected with UNESCO's activities, including the natural and social sciences, education, culture and communication.

PERSONALITIES PLUS
MARY BLUME
IN THE WEEKEND EDITION
OF FRIDAY'S HIT



Bulgari quartz watch. Bracelet in alternative strands of yellow, pink and white gold. 18K gold.

BVLGARI

10 VIA DEI CONDOTTI - ROMA
HOTEL PIERRE - NEW YORK
30, RUE DU RHONE - GENEVE
AVENUE DES BEAUX-ARTS - MONTE CARLO
HOTEL PLAZA-ATHENEE - PARIS

Polish Party Regains Power, Not Support

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Two years after martial law saved Poland's Communist Party apparatus from collapse, the party bureaucracy is restored and again in charge.

But with its membership shrunken and aged, the party is having greater difficulty than it had expected in re-establishing credibility and winning converts among the rest of Polish society.

Looking indisputably in control, General Wojciech Jaruzelski received effusive endorsements last weekend from a national conference of party delegates in Warsaw. But doubts about his course continue to filter down through party ranks as the general's policies fail to produce convincing economic or politically popular results.

The Polish party now is a leaner organization than it was before the rise of the independent trade union, Solidarity, which has since been outlawed. Party membership has dropped by a third, from 3.1 million in mid-1980 to 2.2 million. Only last month, for the first time since the August 1980 workers' upheaval that led to the creation of Solidarity, did the number of party recruits exceed the number of members who quit the organization.

After flurrying with democratic reforms in 1980 and 1981, the party has again assumed a traditionalist

cast. Several of the more progressive figures who gained prominence during Solidarity's time have since been stripped of power and assigned to faraway diplomatic posts or given minor positions in the party. A few of the prominent hard-liners have been similarly dealt with to balance things out, but the reform wing lost most.

Communist officials have fretted for months about their inability to attract new members among youth, whose regard for Communist ideology and party work was deeply shaken during the Solidarity period.

"The majority of Polish workers are in their 20s, yet the current percentage of party members under age 30 is the lowest it has been in a long time," General Jaruzelski told conference delegates last weekend. He also cited a worrisome reduction in the proportion of workers in the party, an organization that purports to represent, above all, working-class interests. "A sizable proportion of those who find themselves outside our ranks... are workers," he said. "This is unquestionably the most painful loss of all. In the latter 1970s, the percentage of workers in the party was higher than now."

Party officials claim their organization today is more democratic, more open to internal criticism and self-examination than before. But others see the return of old-guard

ways in the apparatus being chosen to fill managerial slots, in manifestations of autocratic decision-making, in example after example of routine bureaucratic behavior.

"The greatest danger threatening this country today," warned Kazimierz Kozłowski recently in the party weekly *Tęcza* (Here and Now), which he edits, "is that large masses of bureaucrats of all descriptions and various affiliations nourish the belief that they can once again use the same situations, the same methods, the same gestures by which they once administered this state."

A party member once active in the leadership of the Warsaw party branch observed: "One can talk about the restoration of the apparatus more than the restoration of the party as a whole."

The strengthening of the party bureaucracy, while fostered by the Communist leadership, tends to undercut the goals of the more liberal elements of General Jaruzelski's program: the decentralizing thrust of his economic reform, his attempts to accommodate the Roman Catholic Church and his relative tolerance of some opposition activity.

General Jaruzelski himself has lately appeared to be going back on some of his progressive initiatives, looking increasingly cautious and

ever more responsive to the concerns of party traditionalists.

Legislation for economic reform, for instance, has been superseded by special regulations curbing the prerogatives of worker self-management groups.

General Jaruzelski's main base of support continues to be limited to the military and party apparatus. He has failed to win over other large segments of society.

"The general's ruling group has such enormous political problems that, true to the old ways in which the system operates, forces are pushing the group into traditional solutions," said the former Warsaw party activist. "Jaruzelski hasn't gained any social support, so he is condemned to be beholden to the apparatus."

The political umbrella organization that General Jaruzelski set up in the first year of martial law to serve as a forum for public dialogue with the authorities has not attracted a single notable enthusiast. The new trade unions, established after Solidarity was dissolved by the government, are still viewed suspiciously by many workers as instruments of the state, although some union groups have reportedly been making tough wage and price demands on the authorities.

A ranking party official said with exceptional frankness: "Jaruzelski's policies have been less successful than anticipated. There has not been the major reorientation of public attitudes that was expected two years ago. The political underground has been demoralized, but you'd have to say that in three main constituencies, industrial workers, intellectuals and students, the situation looks rather unchanged."

"Jaruzelski hasn't lost any prominent supporters," the official continued. "But he hasn't gained any, either. The political division in society has stagnated."

"This gives the hard-line faction ammunition to argue it's time their methods were adopted after all. I'm not sure the core of hard-line critics is any larger than before, but I do think there are more in the middle who are willing to listen to them."

Kohl Facing Political Test In State Vote

Ruling Party Favored Despite Bonn Scandal

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany faces his first election test Sunday after facing months of political scandal.

Although the state parliamentary elections in Baden-Württemberg will not affect the standing in the Bundestag, or national parliament, Mr. Kohl has shown his determination not to lose any ground. He has addressed eight rallies in the state in recent days.

Indications are that Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats will have little trouble keeping their overall majority in the state parliament. But the vote could give some indication of how Mr. Kohl has weathered a series of political storms since national elections last year.

The chancellor's difficulties began in December when Economics Minister Otto Lambdoff, the target of a long-running corruption investigation, was alleged to have taken bribes on behalf of his Free Democratic Party from the giant Flick industrial concern. Mr. Lambdoff was alleged to have approved tax concessions for Flick. He is expected to resign if brought to trial.

Then early last month, Mr. Kohl had to resist strong pressure to fire his defense minister, Manfred Wörner, for dismissing a top NATO general, Günter Kissling, on the strength of a military intelligence report that the general visited homosexual bars.

General Kissling was reinstated when the report proved false. Opinion polls rate Mr. Wörner's and Mr. Lambdoff's popularity low. But the same polls suggest that Kohl's standing has not been affected.

Surveys in Baden-Württemberg indicate the opposition Social Democrats and Free Democrats have made no apparent gains against the Christian Democrats.



Jean-Marie Le Pen, left, during his big TV interview and Pierre Poujade at a 1957 rally.

Tracing Genealogy of French Rightists

Poujade, Leader in '50s, Doubts Chances of His Successor

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Like Charles de Gaulle, Pierre Poujade is one of those rare public figures in France who have left their names to an "ism." At a time when political commentators here are talking about a revival of "Poujadism," that makes him a man worth searching out.

At 63, Mr. Poujade has almost slipped back into the political obscurity from which he sprang in the 1950s when he led a revolt of farmers and shopkeepers in defense of traditional French values.

But one of his former lieutenants, Jean-Marie Le Pen, a former paratrooper officer, has been shaking up French politics with a series of election successes for his extreme nationalist National Front Party.

Mr. Le Pen's rise in the opinion polls during the past year from about 2 percent of the popular vote to between 10 and 15 percent has caused concern on the moderate

right and much hand wringing on the left.

The National Front leader is tough on immigration and law and order, opposed to abortion and homosexuality. He is determined to prove that France is on the way to becoming a "Soviet-style" "people's democracy" under its present "Socio-Communist" government.

While Mr. Le Pen recently basked in the limelight of his first major television interview, Mr. Poujade reflected on the history of populist rebellions against the French political establishment.

His strong arms pounding the table and ruddy face wearing various expressions of indignation, he almost personifies the pent-up anger of lower middle-class Frenchmen with which his name has become identified.

The Poujadist explosion in the 1950s shook the Fourth Republic and helped pave the way for de Gaulle's return to power in 1958.

At its roots was a sense of deep frustration among self-made small businessmen like Mr. Poujade, who owned a stationery shop in central France and felt threatened by the forces of economic progress and state capitalism.

In the 1956 elections, the Poujadists collected 2.5 million votes and 52 seats in the National Assembly, one of which went to Jean-Marie Le Pen, then 27 years old.

"People looked to me as if I was the messiah, a new Joan of Arc, which of course I was not," said Mr. Poujade, recalling how he had addressed meetings attended by as many as 200,000 people.

"I was simply the prototype of hard-working, independent Frenchmen who got fed up with the state's attempts to liquidate the little man. Also had the gift of being able to get up on a public rostrum and open my mouth."

Mr. Poujade rejects the comparison that has been made between him and Mr. Le Pen. He insists that Poujadism was never as rightist as Mr. Le Pen's National Front, even though his political opponents tried to blacken his reputation by drawing pictures of him with a Hitler mustache.

In the last presidential elections of May 1961, Mr. Poujade voted for the victorious Socialist candidate, François Mitterrand, disgusted at the "liberal capitalism" practiced by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Le Pen said in his recent television interview that he had spoiled his ballot by writing in the name of Joan of Arc.

Despite the obvious philosophical differences, and Mr. Le Pen's much greater concern with immigration, there are some superficial similarities between the two men. Both are populist orators with a knack for talking a simple language rather than using the formal jargon of Paris politicians.

Mr. Le Pen takes a special delight in shocking leftist intellectuals and opinion-makers, whom he depicts as inhabiting gilded "Parisian salons" and being out of touch with the "real" world.

A recent survey by one of France's opinion research groups, SOFRES, said that the National Front draws support from across the political spectrum. Roughly a quarter of the French people who today say they sympathize with Mr. Le Pen voted for Mr. Mitterrand in 1981.

The same poll showed that National Front supporters tend to be younger, more working class and more likely to be male than the average rightist voter.

Few experienced the trauma of occupation by Nazi Germany in World War II and the collaboration of Marshal Petain's Vichy government. Issues that excite them include the restoration of the death penalty and sending immigrants home.

The traditional rightist preoccupations with the family and religion appear to be taken much less seriously by the "average" National Front voter. A majority said they favored the liberalization of abortion, even though this is directly against Mr. Le Pen's program.

There are wide differences of opinion over the extent of the danger posed by Mr. Le Pen. In his television interview, he said his ambition was to overthrow the Communist Party in elections to the European Parliament in June.

A vote even approaching that of the Communist Party would be a remarkable achievement for Mr. Le Pen. The Communists were once the strongest political force in the country and remain one of best organized.

As for Mr. Poujade, his verdict on his former protégé is that he is "a handsome kid with a fine gift of gab," but with no real political future.

"The people who vote National Front are not voting for Mr. Le Pen," he said. "They are simply voting for the person who is willing to shout loudest against the present government. Take my word for it: By 1988, he will be down to 1 or 2 percent of the vote." The next presidential election is in 1988.

Mr. Poujade put on his coat, walked out into the street, and quickly became lost in the crowd, a rebel from another age with one of those names that is a thousand times more familiar than the face.

Japan and EC Set Meeting

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan and the European Community have agreed to hold their first ministerial meeting May 15 in Brussels, Japan's Kyodo News Service said Friday, quoting unidentified government sources.

SKY CHANNEL
FROM SATELLITE TELEVISION

PROGRAM, SATURDAY 24th MARCH
G.M.T.
17.00 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX
18.00 MY FAVOURITE MARTIAN
18.25 MOVIE ON
19.15 MOVIE TIME
19.40 SUBWAY IN THE SKY
21.00 ALL STAR WRESTLING
21.55 SKY CHANNEL MUSIC BOX

BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE.
CONTACT SATELLITE TELEVISION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 439 0491 TELEX 266943

Daily News in English
with highlights from the International Herald Tribune
Morning from 8:45 to 9:45 a.m.
Evening from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.

RADIO KLOV
92.8 FM, Paris
English-language station.
Tel. 563.87.97

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

EUROPE	U.S.A.	FRANCE	SPAIN	SWITZERLAND										
<p>The TASIS Schools</p> <p>SWITZERLAND The oldest independent American boarding school in Europe, founded in 1855. American College Prep. General Studies and Int'l Section (ESL). Coed, boarding and day, grades 7-12. Activities, sports, SL, Montessori term, and extensive travel throughout Europe.</p> <p>ENGLAND 35-acre country campus only 18 miles from central London and 8 miles from Heathrow airport. Founded in 1976, offering American College Prep. curriculum and ESL. Coed, grades K-12; day, boarding, complete sports, activities, and travel program.</p> <p>CYPRUS The newest TASIS campus, situated in the hill district of Nicosia, Cyprus, offers close proximity to the Middle East. American College Preparatory and General Studies curricula. Coed, grades 7-12 day, boarding, 9-12 boarding. Diverse sports, activities, and travel.</p> <p>The American School in Switzerland, Ext. 31, CH-6528 Montagnola, Switzerland, Tel: Lugano (091) 54 64 71; Tel: 79317 TASIS England, Ext. 42, Collierbrook Lane, Thorpe, Surrey, England TW20 8TE, Tel: Chertsey (0883) 252 521; Tel: 929172 TASIS Cyprus, Ext. 53, 11 Kassa Street, P.O. Box 2329, Nicosia, Cyprus, Tel: Nicosia (021) 43114 Tlx: 4601 TASIS HELLENIC Int'l Day School, grades K-13, Box 51025, Ext. 64, 14510 Kifissia, Greece, Tel: Athens 808 14 26 Tlx: 270379</p> <p>American Education in Europe with an International Dimension</p>	<p>UTESA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE CLASSES TAUGHT IN ENGLISH • LOCATED IN SAN DIEGO, CALIF. • American Curriculum • WHO Listed • Approved For J.A. Benefits • Graduates Are Doing Residencies in the United States</p> <p>OPENINGS AVAILABLE For Information Contact: Universidade Tecnológica De Santiago (UTESA) 12820 Whittier Blvd. (Suite 65) Whittier, CA 90602 Phone: (213) 696-4451</p>	<p>CUT THIS OUT TO LEARN FRENCH</p> <p>Ceran, a chateau in the Belgian Ardennes where you learn and live in French. Small groups and private lessons, with tailor-made programmes for individual needs, ensure rapid progress. Good food, good company, good teachers. Come and learn, and enjoy yourself. We teach private people, companies, embassies, EEC, SHAPE etc.</p> <p>For complete documentation, send this coupon or phone: I am interested in courses for: <input type="checkbox"/> Adults <input type="checkbox"/> Young People <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Business</p> <p>NAME _____ COMPANY _____ ADDRESS _____ 194, Avenue du Château, Nivez-B-4880 Spa, Belgium, Tel: 08777 39 16, Telex: 49650</p>	<p>ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE International school providing French language and civilisation courses. (Private school for higher education) 101, Blvd Raspail, 75270 Paris Cedex 06, FRANCE Tel: 544.38.28, Telex: 204941. Cable address: ALFRAN PARIS School open all year round except Xmas and Easter</p> <p>A) Study of the French language monthly registration 1) Elementary, intermediate and advanced levels Regular classes 2 hours/day or intensive courses 4 hours/day. Both preparing for the Certificate of French and for the French Language Diploma. 2) Higher Level Higher Diploma in French Studies 3 sessions: Sept.-Jan., Feb.-Jun., July - Aug.</p> <p>B) Special courses (information available upon request) - Diploma in Higher French Studies - Proficiency Certificate for teachers of French as a foreign language - Business French (separate Paris Chamber of Commerce) - Collection, written French and electronic devices - Pedagogical training for teachers of French.</p> <p>C) Other activities Conferences, excursions, theater and restaurant. Free documentation available upon request</p>	<p>LEARN AND LIVE THE FRENCH LANGUAGE in calm and idyllic surroundings near Monte Carlo. Cap d'Azur, a health resort, offers a wide range of hotels and pensions. The CENTRE MEDITERRANÉEN D'ETUDES FRANÇAISES offers 32 years of experience. Whether your level, you may desire a weekly level to level or a professional or cultural need. Small groups or 12-week courses starting each month. Complete fees and bursary are available in studies supervised by a professor.</p> <p>CENTRE MEDITERRANÉEN D'ETUDES FRANÇAISES 06320 Cap d'Azur (France). Tel: (93) 78.21.59. or 3-week Easter and Summer courses in Antibes (Vidéolab), with family accommodation, starting April 16th, July 2nd and August 13th. Brochure with enrolment form.</p> <p>CENTRE DE FORMATION ET D'ETUDES FRANÇAISES PRATIQUES 2, Place Henri-Bergson, 75008 Paris. Tel: 522.04.11</p>										
<p>Maplebrook School Est. 1945 A private school for boys and girls ages 11-19. All students are learning disabled because of neurological impairment. Maplebrook provides an ungraded curriculum, accent on life skills, pre-vocational work programs and a full spectrum of sports and leisure time activities in a warm and caring homelike atmosphere. Non-discriminatory. Write: Mr. L. Adams, Headmaster, Maplebrook School, North Road 6, Amenia, NY 12501 • Tel: 914-373-8191</p>	<p>THE HIGHCROFT SCHOOL JUNIOR DIVISION Boys & Girls 8-12 SENIOR DIVISION Boys & Girls 11-19 Basic Skills, Noncompetitive, Supportive Atmosphere A structured program in a warm homelike setting for students who need to recover lost ground. Small classes. Understanding faculty. Assistance for Cyclicals. College guidance. Excellent recreational facilities. Foreign students. English Second Language program. College town. David W. Mills, Hdrn, 131 Gale Rd, Williamstown, Mass. 01267, Tel: 413-488-8138</p>	<p>U.S. CAMPS WILDERNESS SURVIVAL & CLIMBING SCHOOL 30 day sessions on white water rafting, horse riding & packing, mountain climbing, survival, modern & primitive fishing, trapping, stream crossing, bush-potting in Wyoming Red pine Wilderness Area (C20-10-0 over 1976) SKINNER RD BOX 94, FRANKLIN, WYO 82941 Phone: 307-367-2270</p>	<p>PINE CREST SCHOOL Florida offers a boarding program for boys and girls in grades 7-12 as well as a day program in Kindergarten-Grade 12. Accredited, university preparation is enriched with 10 Advanced Placement courses, excellent university guidance, 50 athletic teams, band, dance and computer courses using IBM-PC equipment. Campus is 50 minutes from Miami International Airport. Dr. John B. Harrington 1501 Northeast 62nd Street Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33334 U.S.A. Tel: 305-492-6103 Telex: 80-4294 SPEDEX ATL</p>	<p>NATURAL HEALING Home study with Diploma Free brochure B13 via email from HOFFERLIN ACADEMY D-7353 Weil/Elben West Germany</p>										
<p>Home Study Courses High-quality home study courses developed by certified teachers at outstanding private school. Home is your classroom, you are the teacher. Success is easy with step-by-step instructions. No prior experience required. Start anytime. Transfer to other schools. All materials included. Program prices from \$145.00-\$415.00 complete. (Based on grade level and advisory teacher service fee) 300,000 student users in over 75 years. Equal opportunity. Write or call for free catalog.</p> <p>CALVERT SCHOOL Established 1897 301-243-6030 Box H-2, Tuscany Rd., Baltimore, MD 21210</p>	<p>INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE's special report on INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION will be published on TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1984 For information, contact your nearest IHT representative</p>	<p>Stanley H. Kaplan The Smart MOVE! TEST PREPARATION SPECIALISTS SINCE 1958 For information regarding programs authorized under Federal law to enroll non-immigrant alien students in the U.S.A., please call: 212-877-8200 Stanley H. Kaplan Educational Center Ltd. 131 West 56 Street New York, N.Y. 10019 Programs continue in more than 120 Major US Cities Puerto Rico & Toronto Canada</p>	<p>AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MALLORCA AN INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC INSTITUTION Accredited by the Middle States Association • Boarding 7-12 and day K-12 • the only high school offering pre-engineering and business sequences along with top college prep sections for French, German and high-achieving students. The only professional vocational education program in Europe: students acquire well-paid skills & valuable history of college admissions in Advanced placement and college freshman courses • Specific learning disabilities center that achieves excellent results • Testing center for SAT, ACT, TOEFL and other US examinations. CALLE ORATORIO, 9 • PORTALS NOUS • MALLORCA - SPAIN Tel: 475/550-51 • Telex: 49066-MTN</p>											
<p>flair. At the American School in Switzerland or in Great Britain.</p> <p>Switzerland • Four weeks of intensive tuition in French, German, Italian or English. For students aged 12 to 18, July or August. • Château des Eclairs for children aged 6 to 12. International summer camp with four weeks of tuition in French or English, July or August. Free color brochure available from: TASIS, Vacation Language Courses, Ext. 17 CH-6528 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland Tel: (091) 54 64 71, Tlx: 79 317</p> <p>Great Britain • 6-week Summer School for 12-18 year olds. English Literature, Theater in London, Shakespeare and British History, Reading and Study Skills, Computer Science, and intensive English as a Second Language. TASIS England, Ext. 17, Collierbrook Lane Thorpe, Surrey, England TW20 8TE, Tel: (0883) 252 521, Tlx: 929172</p> <p>The American School in Switzerland</p>	<p>INSTITUT MONTANA ZUGERBERG International boys' boarding school with rigorous U.S. college preparatory program for Americans. Grades 5-12 (separate sections for French, German and high-achieving students). Thorough practice of modern languages. Highly qualified American faculty. Affiliated member National Association of Independent Schools. College Boards. Ideally located at 3,000 feet above sea level, in central Switzerland, 45 minutes from Zurich and Lugano. All sports, excellent ski facilities. Travel Workshop during spring vacation. Language Program in July and August. Write: Dean of the American School, Institut Montana 6316 Zugerberg, Switzerland</p>	<p>Special Offer From publications 27 YEARS OF PUBLISHING ON AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST</p> <p>Send me at your Special Price</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> The Middle East (monthly)</td> <td>Annual subscription</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> New African (monthly)</td> <td>UK £13.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> African Business (monthly)</td> <td>Other countries:</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Middle East Travel (bi-monthly)</td> <td>US\$40.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Middle East industry</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Transport (bi-monthly)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Arab Banks (monthly): Annual subscription £190.00/US\$380.00</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> New African Yearbook <input type="checkbox"/> West and Central Africa <input type="checkbox"/> East and Southern Africa</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Traveller's Guide to Africa <input type="checkbox"/> West Africa <input type="checkbox"/> North Africa <input type="checkbox"/> Central & Southern Africa <input type="checkbox"/> East Africa & the Indian Ocean</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> International Business Opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Saudi Arabia <input type="checkbox"/> Egypt <input type="checkbox"/> Iraq</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Oil and Gas in the Middle East <input type="checkbox"/> Oil and Gas in Africa <input type="checkbox"/> The Top 200 Arab Banks</p> <p>Each £11.95/US\$23.95 Each £7.95/US\$15.95 Each £80.00/US\$120.00 Each £90.00/US\$180.00</p> <p>Total Cost of Order _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Payment enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> Bill me</p> <p>Charge my Visa/American Express No. _____ NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____</p> <p>Return this completed form to: IC Publications, PO Box 261, Carlton House, 68 Great Queen Street, London WC2R 5BN, England. REF NO IC/64/006</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> The Middle East (monthly)	Annual subscription	<input type="checkbox"/> New African (monthly)	UK £13.50	<input type="checkbox"/> African Business (monthly)	Other countries:	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle East Travel (bi-monthly)	US\$40.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Middle East industry		<input type="checkbox"/> Transport (bi-monthly)	
<input type="checkbox"/> The Middle East (monthly)	Annual subscription													
<input type="checkbox"/> New African (monthly)	UK £13.50													
<input type="checkbox"/> African Business (monthly)	Other countries:													
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle East Travel (bi-monthly)	US\$40.00													
<input type="checkbox"/> Middle East industry														
<input type="checkbox"/> Transport (bi-monthly)														

Save Mugler

dermizing

ARTS / LEISURE

Ungaro Saves the Day After Mugler and Chloé

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The French ready-to-wear showings suffered a setback as two major collections ran into trouble. Fortunately, Ungaro saved the day with a brilliant collection of real clothes that also were real fashion.

In the disaster area, Thierry Mugler showed Wednesday night at the Zenith, a rock concert hall.

PARIS FASHION

offering a weird extravaganza with religion spread all over the runway. At Chloé's Thursday, for which Karl Lagerfeld designed brilliantly for years, the first collection this house has tried with designer Guy Paulin fell, to put it mildly, flat.

After a dead-end show, some buyers were running away from reporters, refusing to talk, or if they did, insisting that they not be quoted by name. One of them summed up the general feeling by saying, "I hate to see this happen. It's very sad all around."

On the other hand, both Geraldine Stutz, president of Henri Bendel, and Bette Ozer, consultant for Associated Merchandising Corporation, felt differently. Stutz said, "I loved it a lot. It was completely modern, neither camp nor kitsch and the costs were beautiful." Ozer

said he loved it too, especially the lace dresses.

The main problem with this collection is that it was "all over the map," to quote John Fairchild, publisher of Women's Wear Daily. The result was a disoriented mélange. The most serious drawback, however, was the fact that the old image of Chloé, which was strongly established as deluxe, sophisticated ready-to-wear, has vanished, together with Lagerfeld.

Chloé's owners certainly tried. They hired Elizabeth Attali, wife of Jacques Attali, the special adviser to President François Mitterrand of France, as their public-relations official. A pleasant and very French-looking blonde, Mrs. Attali said she was a former model who opened her public-relations office a year ago "because my husband works so much." Mrs. Attali was responsible for the heavy official turnout, which included Françoise Fabius, the wife of the minister of industry, and the wives of the Japanese and Saudi Arabian ambassadors.

At the Zenith, "Megalo-Mugler," as a French daily called him, had 6,000 people pay 180 francs (about \$22) each to see his collection, shown on 55 models. The results were spread on a giant white runway that looked large enough for a Formula One car race — maybe because one of his sponsors was Renault. Unfortunately, for a collection that was aiming for the moon, it never got off the ground.

Going back to earlier and quite muddled-up days, Mugler kept switching from Olympic Games to comic-strip astronauts, with religion in between. The show, which included rows of hooded nuns, roaries in hand, angels, a cherub shooting arrows, the Archangel Gabriel and the Virgin Mary with Child, ended with — what else — a so-called miracle with a model dropping down from the skies in clouds of smoke and a shower of giant pink confetti. Mugler said this was his way to celebrate his house's 10th anniversary. In all charity, and if he promises he won't do it again for another 10 years, he may be forgiven.

In a sharp and pleasant contrast, Ungaro brought everybody back to earth Thursday and fully restored female curves. Short and sexy, his clothes should make a lot of women — and men — happy. They exploded with color: shocking pinks, purples, turquoise, yellows and greens all singing a happy fashion tune. Ungaro's major feat was a tailored look that seemed as light as a soufflé both in technique and fab-



Paulin: Long and flat.

rics. He turned the charm full-on with miles of fox boss and a soft choice of fabrics, including mohair, velvet and fur-trimmed cashmere. Using gray the way others use black, Ungaro came up with splendid combinations that mixed different fabrics in different shades of grays, brightened with brilliantly colored turbans and satin blouses.

His newest accessory is a pleated little scarf, tied around the neck and finished with a big jewel. His newest blouse, with embroidered edges, looked right out of the boutique. His most successful coat was three-quarter, barrel-shaped and equally successful in plaid or solid black.

Jean-Louis Scherrer, who is no innovator but has established his own elegant style, was a bit over-looked because of all the razzamazz. Yet, this was one of the most solid offerings in Paris this week, especially the evening wear, which was comparable to Scherrer's couture, except for the choice of fabrics. The evening sweaters were elegant and draped over the hips, as were the long-waisted, ankle-length evening gowns worn under Christmas hooded velvet capes.

Convertible Enters Museum

The Associated Press

DEARBORN, Michigan — The first Ford Mustang, a white convertible bearing several body dents and chips, was rolled onto a revolving pedestal at the Henry Ford Museum Thursday, 20 years after its fresh, sporty design captivated the United States.

Aesthetic Chaos at Drouot May Conceal Bargains

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Art sales at Drouot, the Paris auction house, occasionally provide an ideal test for measuring the public's aesthetic perception. Diversity in styles can

SOUREN MELIKIAN

be tolerated just so far. Beyond a certain point, the mind gets confused, all sense of quality is lost, the eye wanders over the object without relating it to anything else.

A startling demonstration was provided Wednesday as Eric Buffet conducted his spring sale of 19th- and 20th-century paintings and sculpture. International competition has become so acute that it is no longer possible in this field to build up entire auctions that are aesthetically coherent. In London, where larger quantities are involved, small groups within each style or school at least have their own inner consistency.

There was no such luck with Buffet's sale of only 65 lots, which included prints, drawings, carvings and 37 paintings. Entries jumped from Rouault's Expressionist profile of a woman to Pollock's strident abstractionism before rever-

sing gear to a Neo-Impressionist landscape by Louis Valtat. Such chaos induces a dizziness that creates perfect conditions for bargains here and there, even if the trend of prices is markedly up.

By and large, prices were high in every category. Drawings, never as easily salable as paintings, did very well. The first important one was a cartoon in black chalk and crayon by Daumier: Two elderly men stand by a bathhouse absorbed in a tiny plant. One holds the plant in his left hand, peering at it through an eyeglass as the other bends

slightly toward him, his lower lip protruding with an air of avid expectancy. The explanation is in the caption furnished in 1860 when the cartoon was published by an illustrated weekly: "Members of a Horticultural Society: 'Wellingtonia? Perhaps; but Gigantea, that's going a bit far.'"

The drawing, which is almost academic, lacks the vim that Daumier displays in his satirical fresco of the 19th-century establishment. At 494,000 francs (about \$61,000) it fetched a price that a top French professional characterized as low, adding in the same breath that she

would not touch it with a barge pole. Translation: expensive because not terribly desirable.

The next drawing, a large sketch in black chalk by Renoir, "Coco Engaged in Drawing," 60 by 45 centimeters (about 23 by 17 inches) was more reasonable, although still not cheap at 554,000 francs.

The first bargain was a terracotta sculpture by Jacques Lipchitz, "Baigneuse Assise," an abstract rendering of a woman seated on a stool. At 144,000 francs, it was well worth buying.

Apparently, the shock created by the appearance of this modern, rather harsh, piece after Renoir's soft Impressionist vision had a numbing effect. But it did pave the way for Alberto Giacometti, represented by an abstract marble carving, "Caresse," done in 1932. The smallish piece is not what most buyers expect of Giacometti: the flatish pebble-like shape with two geometric indentations in front is engraved with a human hand. At 577,000 francs, the price was high — which did not stop the Pompidou Museum of Contemporary Art from getting it. Enthusiasm rose further with Zadkine, whose life-size "Venus Caritative" of 1919 went up to 610,000 francs.

Mysteriously enough, buyers then went mad over an oval table with cast-bronze ruffled legs by Diego Giacometti, which sold for 166,000 francs, although several examples must be around. Yet, buyers were ungenerous to a plaster bas-relief of "Two Women" by Henri Laurens that was hardly overpaid at 53,000 francs. Perhaps, again, the contrast with the previous piece threw everything out of perspective.

But this was nothing compared with the jolts when it came to paintings. The order of the catalog did not seem to follow any pattern. A naive painting by Dunlop Barnabe was followed by a landscape of the Impressionist artist Claude Emile Schuffenecker, done in 1899 during a short flirtation with the Pont-Aven School. Then there were an Abel Bartram Post-Impressionist seascape view bordering on abstraction; a Christo work with grainy strings radiating from a small crane done in 1959; two Antoni Clavé paintings, totally figurative; an 1889 landscape said to be by Emile Bernard that did not look much like one; a still life by the obscure Auguste Chabaud, who worked in a naturalistic manner with a whiff of Fauve inspiration, and a bold landscape by Charles Camoin dubbed "Maison dans la Montagne."

Camoin, a little-known artist (1879-1965) born in Marseille, developed an independent manner

early in this century. The landscape, painted in Corsica in 1908, sold for a laughable 48,000 francs. It is remarkable for its strong outline and original color scheme — grayish greens, purple, mauve, black — and can be considered one of the two best deals in the sale.

Spectators rallied at a more familiar sight, a small landscape by Corot that is not his greatest but that brought 497,000 francs, a substantial price. This, however, was peanuts compared with the 331,500 francs offered for the worst Derain that I remember seeing. There were one or two other grotesquely high prices for bad paintings and a bid of 806,000 francs for a Rouault portrait. Then, after an unrelated abstract composition by Poliakoff sold cheaply at 68,500 francs, came the equally far-removed landscape by Louis Valtat, "Femme sur la Falaise."

Once again, the catalog was uninformative, with the expert mentioning orally what should have gone into print — that it had been done "about 1905." This is Valtat's best period, when he painted in broad short strokes, halfway between Neo-Impressionism and Fauve painting. At 119,200 francs the landscape was proportionately as clever a buy as Camoin's Corsican landscape. The young French dealer who got it may be able to resell it at double the price in months.

Coming immediately after the Poliakoff in that swinging movement between unrelated styles probably accounts for its moderate price. The next lot, which must be Signac's most hideous portrait ever, sold for an insane 828,000 francs.

Overall, the sale, which netted more than 7 million francs, was a success. The auctioneer has every reason to be pleased about it. Those who could stand its incoherent pattern and alternations of unrelated styles have even greater cause for rejoicing. Sliced in between bang or covered work, three or four inexpensive gems made up for the nerve-racking experience.

FRANCE ANDREVIE'S
marvellous
Winter Collection
is her baby Yvan,
born March 13
Tel.: Paris 500 64 04.

Paris: Some New York Tendencies

By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Musée du Luxembourg is presenting "Trends in New York," devoted to 10 mostly trendy young artists: Eric Fischl, Keith Haring, Bryan Hunt, Bill Jensen, Robert Moskowitz, Susan Rothenberg, David Salle, Kenny Scharf, Julian Schnabel and Donald Sultan.

The overall feeling is that of an extraordinarily self-assertive body of work, although there are exceptions (Susan Rothenberg, for instance). "A fine display of animal spirits," one American artist living in Paris observed, adding that the only work that conveyed something to him was Schnabel's larger piece.

It is hard to tell how much of this sense of self-assertiveness comes from the sheer scale of the works and the unjustified importance this gives to some simple statements, how much results from the hype surrounding some of these artists (Schnabel, for instance), and how much from the value widely put on toughness considered as a key to success — a toughness that winds up invading and taking over the form of the work itself.

Haring's colossal works have something of the decorative value of the form from which they are derived and a certain insistence that is becoming in street art. Rothenberg's paintings are also excessively large. New Yorkers may find that artists in Paris are working on implausibly small surfaces, but the issue is really whether the area is significantly filled. A work like "Greenfield" is filled and it even conveys a certain sense of mystery.

For some of the other artists, there often seems to be an extraordinary randomness in their vacant works, as though the artists were at a loss to know what they are about. Artists should, of course, be at a loss in a certain sense, but they should wind up finding themselves in their work. Here, most of the time this is not the case.

"Tendances à New York," Musée du Luxembourg, 19, rue de Valenciennes, Paris 6, to April 25.

Collector's Guide

The New York Times

"The New World: American Painting from 1760 to 1910," a show organized by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has reached the Grand Palais in Paris after a two-

month stay in the National Gallery in Washington.

It is an attractive collection of more than 100 works, many of them familiar items from the national family album: George and Martha Washington (by Gilbert Stuart), Paul Revere, Samuel Adams and Whistler's national deity of motherhood, (officially known as "An Arrangement in Gray and Black"). Curiously enough, many Americans don't think of these as "art" because they have become a part of their intimate store of stereotyped images.

The chief seduction of the show resides in the landscapes, the imposing views of Niagara or the Cotopaxi by Frederic Edwin Church (1826-1900) and, above all, in the idyllic landscapes of Thomas Cole (1801-48) as exemplified in his utterly irresistible sequence of four paintings titled "The Voyage of Life."

There is also a certain amount of well-done but rather bo-trom trompe-l'oeil, some brilliantly fashionable portraits by John Singer Sargent, a beautifully luminous interior by Childe Hassam and some Winslow Homer seascapes, including a surprisingly evocative painting of two women dancing in front of a moonlit sea.

The show is an interesting presentation of an abundant artistic production whose obvious merits have been somewhat neglected for lack of sufficient information. American art of this period is clearly part of western art as a whole — a fact that has been obscured by its isolation and by the touchy cultural game that was being played between the Old World and the

New through the last century and much of the present one.

"Un nouveau monde," Grand Palais, Paris, to June 11.

□

The American sculptor Charles Camoin makes figures in painted cement like the sort of thing one expects to see on carnival floats; the comparison is not invidious but merely suggests an affinity. Some of the works, the most successful, are conceived to hold boxwood shrubs, which constitute the hairy portion of a head out of which emerge the protuberant lips, eyes and nose of a large, derisive and mischievous nut-like figure.

Galerie Caroline Corré, 14 rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, and outdoor sculptures in Passage Dauphine, Paris 6, to April 15.

Isabelle Waldborg, born in Switzerland in 1911, began her career as a sculptor in the circle of the Surrealists when she came to Paris in 1936 and she followed the group's migration to the United States in the wake of the war.

Today she is having a retrospective of her work at Artcurial and though the space is a bit crowded out of a desire to show as many works as possible, the sculptures manage to hold their own and are often impressively forceful. The earliest pieces were done in 1943, the most recent ones in 1982. Most of the works are in bronze and the larger ones, like "Le grand temps," seem to be in the scale best suited to the artist's imagination and scope.

Artcurial, 9 avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to April 20.

International Art Exhibitions

PARIS

ARTCURIAL

centre d'art plastique contemporain

BERROCAL

Vingt ans de sculptures éditées.

ISABELLE WALDBERG

Sculptures, New York 1943 - Paris 1983.

VASARELY

Estampes 1950-1970.

BOTERO

Livre de P. Restany.

9, av. matignon Paris 8 - 299.16.16

du mardi au samedi de

10 h 30 à 19 h 15.

GALERIE JEANNE CASTEL

Marie-José Lefort

TOUBEAU

Drawings and Paintings

March 8 to May 11

3 Rue du Croix, 75008 Paris

359.71.24

MAIRIE DU XV^e

21 Rue Pédet, Métro: Vaugrassat

FROM VAUGRASSAT TO GRENELLE

Historical walk in the XV^e

Val-de-Seine every Thursday 3 p.m.

Daily except Monday from 11.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Free admission

March 15 to April 15

NEW YORK

SIMBARI

A permanent exhibition of original graphics & paintings

TAMAR ARTS LTD

60 EAST 54TH ST., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 Tel: (212) 826-0556

LONDON

MARLBOROUGH

6 Albemarle St., London W1

NEIL WELLIVER

Recent Work

2-31 March

Illustrated catalogue available

Mon-Fri. 10-5.30, Sat. 10-12.30

Admission Free. Tel: 01-629 5161

INTERNATIONAL HERALD

TRIBUNE READERS ARE

UP ON THE WORLD OF

ARTS AND ANTIQUES

To reach Trib's readers with an advertisement in "Art Exhibitions" or "Auction Sales," please contact your nearest IHT representative or: FRÉDÉRIC CLEMEN

181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle

92521 Nanterre Cedex, France.

Tel: 747.12.65. Telex: 613995

Modernizing the MOMA in New York

By Nan Robertson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They are calling it "Harvey's Mondrian" at the Museum of Modern Art.

The "Mondrian" that Harvey Tulcensky, an artist who is employed as an art-handler at the museum, painted in eight hours one Sunday not long ago is part of a juggling act that the museum is performing to redesign its house. The place has been in transformation since the great Picasso exhibition of 1980 and closed entirely since the first of the year, when it reopens May 17, the MOMA will be more than double its former size, with its inner spaces shifted.

It has been closed as part of a 4-year, \$55-million expansion and renovation that saw a residential condominium superimposed on it. The architects have the final word on the building, but it is the art curators and department directors who have the final say on what is being done inside. Each curator or director — those for paintings and sculpture, drawings or photography — is the boss on how each area's interior space will look.

"Forgeries" such as Tulcensky's copy of one of the museum's Mondrians, done in oil stick on printing paper, and cardboard mock-ups of heavy pieces of sculpture, are important parts of the process of rehanging pictures and changing the sites of sculptures. One department director has shrunk photos of his pictures to postage-stamp size, pasting and re-pasting them on paper to represent scale models of his gallery walls. Hundreds of originals are also being hauled around in countless experiments before the spring opening.

Eloise Ricciardelli, who as registrar and keeper of records must know where every object is and where it is going, laughed when it was suggested that the experience might be like moving to a new house but raised to nightmare dimensions.

"Oh no, it's much worse than that," she said. "While juggling all this, we carried on exhibitions in some galleries, moving the other works of art from empty gallery to empty gallery on several floors. And remember, we're not allowed to lose anything."

A nucleus of 500 works of painting and sculpture have been chosen for display in 87,000 square feet (8,080 square meters) of gallery space. The former square footage for exhibition totaled 40,500.

Jittery guards are everywhere these days, walkie-talkies crackling, challenging strangers. The former security guard is a mess with mounds of earth, rubble and tilted slabs of gray marble, that staff members have nicknamed it Beirut. The sounds of drilling, hammering and pop music from workmen's portable radios echo in-



Harvey Tulcensky holds fake Mondrian for alignment.

side. Masterpieces such as Rousseau's "Sleeping Gypsy" and "Dream," and Matisse's giant "Memory of Oceania" are propped against the walls, on rubber pads.

Ranks of wheelchairs stand in galleries. They are used by curators to avoid "museum fever" by rolling around in them or simply sitting and staring at pictures for hours to get just the right groupings.

Another unexpected sight is a collection of five Brancusi sculpture mock-ups, cut precisely to scale by the museum's art-handlers. One of them, "Bird in Space," among the most famous of all modern sculptures, looks particularly startling when seen, not in its original and familiar polished bronze, but fashioned in cardboard. The original was the museum's first Brancusi, acquired in 1934, five years after the museum opened.

The cardboard is much easier for the art-handlers to cart from place to place as the dry runs proceed, but they are also little works of art in themselves. It is worthwhile to copy only the simplest pieces, such as the Mondrian and the Brancusi, because it takes relatively little time to do so. During this period, meanwhile, the originals turn up in all kinds of unexpected places and combinations.

As Luisa Kreisberg, the public information director, led the way through a temporary storage room, she remarked airily, "There's a billion dollars worth of art in here." Stacked in tall packing cases or left homeless out in the open were works of all periods and styles: Matisse, Lachaise, Arp, Henry Moore, Monet, Noguchi.

"It may not look like it, but there's a plan for all of this," she said. "They are not just jumbled together any which way."

In one room, Rodin's life-size sculpture of St. John the Baptist stood on a wheeled platform, a tag hanging from the figure's upraised, beckoning forefinger. The tag bore the information that the Rodin was acquired by the museum in 1955.

"We know who he is, but he's not sure himself," said William Rubin, director of painting and sculpture. Rubin had just moved Rodin's statue of Balzac so that "each work is seen as a separate entity — we place them so that they help rather than hinder each other."

Moments later Rubin was on an upper floor conferring with Jerry Neuner, the production manager without whose say-nothing is changed, nothing built. "He's our magician," Rubin said.

For a year now, walls have been taken away, shortened or lengthened, and paintings held up against them. "We've been doing dry runs from gallery to gallery, custom designing, testing and tailoring each ensemble," Rubin said. "In most museums, the architect decides the spaces and the pictures are fitted in. Here, the picture decides the space."

ICONS

Exclusive private collection, 92 pieces, in part world-renowned, by well-known masters of the 13th to the 16th century.

The collection will be sold as a unit.

Bids for negotiations U.S. \$2.2 million.

Interested parties are requested to contact the Seller directly through Citibank 9250 R.

Citibank USA, 60 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038, CH-5001 AARL, Switzerland.

AUCTION SALES



Out of
AGA KHAN'S*
Treasury

*Extraordinary JEWELRY AUCTION
on Friday, March 30, 1984, 6 p.m.
on Saturday, March 31, 1984, 10 a.m.
and Saturday, March 31, 1984, 2 p.m.
(on view, for security reasons, only on Monday, 3/26 - Friday, 3/30, 9 a.m. - 6 p.m.)

We offer over 1,000 items of top-grade jewelry, jewels, silver, objects of value, belts, cases, boxes, arms, fans and diverse luxurious objects, some of which derive from Aga Khan III's possession. All items are priced by authorities of the Chamber of Commerce at their material value or 75% below market value. A real chance for investors, collectors, dealers and connoisseurs.

Part of our offer:
Antique and modern jewelry of first rate, wrist watches from Rolex, Cartier, Patek, Philippe, Omega, Breguet, etc., necklaces, brooches, neck chains and rings from well known manufacturers, gold and silver cigarette cases, pocket watches, master pieces of gold and silverwork, irreplaceable objects like Aga Khan's salt box with 1,200 rose diamonds and over 1,800 grams of pure gold, composed jewels from the same source and much, much more. 30 days security guarantee.

Coloured Catalogue with Pictures of all Objects in their Original Size Can Be Ordered Free of Charge with the Coupon below.

Coupon for 1 Coloured Catalogue

Name _____
Street _____
City _____
All Auction Items welcomed

HENRY'S
AUCTIONS

Kurfürststr. 46

10707 Schöneberg

W. Germany. Tel: (030) 5005-06

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - NOUVEAU DROUOT

9, rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS - Tel.: 642260

TUESDAY MARCH 27, 1984 at 2.15 p.m. - ROOM 8

RARE AND IMPORTANT SET OF XVth CENTURY
LIMOGES PAINTED ENAMELS

Public viewings: Monday March 26 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Maitre Catherine CHARBONNEAUX

Auctioneer

134, rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré

75008 PARIS - Tel.: 357.66.56

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Thatcher and the Miners

The British miners' strike is a great deal more than merely another quarrel in a country with bad labor relations. It is a deliberate collision between the most rigorously conservative British government of this century and a union leadership that is radical in an altogether serious and Marxist sense. The origins of the conflict lie in the early 1970s when a previous Conservative government, under Edward Heath, was destroyed by the miners' union.

Then the government was trying to enforce a new labor law, and the unions marked him as an enemy. During the oil crisis of 1973-74 the miners seized their moment and, to press their wage demands, resorted to a slowdown that rapidly had British industry on a three-day week amid pervasive power shortages. Mr. Heath responded by calling elections, and lost. The incoming Labor government yielded to the miners, and within a year the annual inflation rate was approaching 30 percent.

One consequence was that the Conservative Party replaced Mr. Heath with a more combative and less flexible leader, Margaret Thatcher. Another was that many voters, including union members, began to be genuinely frightened by inflation, the continuing leftward drift of some union officials, their revolutionary rhetoric and the inability of the Labor government to cope with any of it. The next elections made Mrs. Thatcher prime minister.

There is an impression in America that she was elected in a rebellion against the welfare state. That is incorrect. Her government has hardly laid a hand on the structure of the welfare state. But the jousting between her and the unions — particularly those in the nationalized heavy industries — has been continuous. Things now seem to be moving toward a sorting out of substantial dimensions.

Mrs. Thatcher seems to be in the stronger position at the moment. The union is striking to prevent the government from closing several disastrously unprofitable mines. That is not a very persuasive cause even within the union. The head of the union, Arthur Scargill, twice called strike votes and both times failed to get the necessary majority. Now he has proceeded to strike without wasting any more time on democratic niceties, and there is a row within the union over his right to do it. Meanwhile, in violation of law, he is using flying squads of his supporters to picket those mines where his members are continuing to work.

Both Mrs. Thatcher and the labor radicals represent a style of politics that is highly polarized, ideological and, by any previous standard, un-British. The creation of each extreme owes much to the other. The outcome of the strike may give some indication whether this phase of British politics is going to continue.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

UNESCO Feels the Heat

It says oceans about UNESCO that the fire at its Paris headquarters Wednesday raised many eyebrows in Washington. First police reports said that it was arson, that attempts were made to start fires at several places in the building and that classified documents had been destroyed. UNESCO said the next day that only replaceable program documents were lost. Personnel and management records, which Washington hopes the U.S. General Accounting Office will soon start sorting through in its investigation of alleged mismanagement, are said to be safe. Fortunately, UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahtar Mbow, who is a principal object of the pending inquiry and who was at his desk when the fire was discovered, got out unscathed.

Mr. Mbow, however, is feeling heat of another sort. In an unorthodox but effective intervention, a single U.S. congressman, James Scheuer of New York, stood up to him in Paris last month and demanded that he answer to the widespread and persistent suspicions of UNESCO hanky-panky. Mr. Scheuer acted after President Reagan had announced that the United States would withdraw from the organization at the end of 1984 unless it cured its Third World political bias.

So now a GAO investigation of management practices is in the works, congressional hearings are planned and the State Department is appointing a group of private citizens to monitor any changes in UNESCO that might yet allow the United States to stay in.

That is not all. When Mr. Reagan announced last December that he was lowering the American boom on UNESCO, some fear was expressed that he might be going it alone. But two dozen other Western nations are now discussing proposals for reform, their purpose being not simply to head off an American walkout but to remedy what they agree are the organization's shortcomings.

It is too early to say whether, as it did in the then similarly politicized International Labor Organization, the American threat to walk out is going to induce UNESCO to mend its ways. Special factors, in particular the weight of the AFL-CIO, turned the ILO around. No UNESCO member has been so impolitic as to demand the single step, Mr. Mbow's early retirement, that would do most to start reviving Western confidence. But corrective efforts are moving forward on a broad front. The hope must be that UNESCO can regain the respect and effectiveness consistent with its potential importance to world culture.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

After Europe's Failed Summit

Is Margaret Thatcher for burning? After the failure of the European summit Tuesday night, caused by the obstinate British, the question is on many lips. It is clear that at present there is a fundamental debate: Do the 10 — or the 12 — want the same Europe?

—Le Soir (Brussels).

Probably an interim solution could be considered. The nations that took a constructive stand could form a kind of mini-EEC while recalcitrant members like Britain would be kept in the waiting room. In a way, this would mean that the Common Market in its present form would be temporarily suspended. Given the disastrous consequences of total collapse of the EC, this interim solution could be justified under the motto: Save what can be saved.

—De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

The failure of the Brussels summit because of the intransigence of Mrs. Thatcher has opened what can be considered as the European Community's greatest crisis.

—Corriere della Sera (Milan).

What we face now is not a crisis but a period of slowly intensifying discomfort which will increasingly demand the relief of a long-term solution. That cannot be achieved without Britain, and Mrs. Thatcher must hang on until it is one that meets Britain's essential interests. That means that it must last. There is not the slightest reason to think that the other members envisage carrying on without us. By now the links are too close for that. The Community is not for unscrambling.

—The Times (London).

The European summit was by no means the catastrophe it has been cracked up to be by certain EC leaders. Naturally it suits some of

them to paint Britain in the darkest terms. But one should not the whole respond with good humor to the assertion by Andreas Papandreu, prime minister of Greece, that our partners would welcome Britain's withdrawal.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Mrs. Thatcher is basically right. The EC should be a community of give and take but not in a form where two give and eight take.

—Die Welt (Bonn).

[Mrs. Thatcher.] The incomprehensibly thick-necked government chief of Great Britain, has gambled high and overplayed her hand at the expense of her own interests.

—General-Anzeiger (Bonn).

Mr. Mitterrand had hoped to land in Washington in an aura of success from Brussels, but it was a fiasco. The summit showed that Europe, shattered, does not exist any more. It is either a political power or an economic power, or even less a military power.

—Le Figaro (Paris).

Margaret Thatcher is not all wrong. It is true that her countrymen are unenthusiastic about Europe and would prefer returning to a free-trade entente. But they may also feel that Europe costs them proportionally much too much, and that continental agriculture's share of the community budget — especially France's — is exorbitant. Who would deny it? The technocratic approach to the building of Europe has tended to counterbalance the weakening of the European ideal, but it no longer suffices. François Mitterrand, who has not lost sight of that ideal, is trying to bring political voluntarism back to the fore. His approach implies ultimate acceptance of differentiation — of a Europe à la carte.

—Le Monde (Paris).

FROM OUR MARCH 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Roosevelt Leaves for Africa

NEW YORK — Mr. Theodore Roosevelt was given a tumultuous send-off this morning [March 23] when he, with his son Kermit, departed on the steamship Hamburg for Naples, on the first stage of the journey to the African jungles. The harbor resounded with steam whistles and cheers, while aloft and ashore flags waved. Mr. Roosevelt and his son were radiantly happy. They arrived from Oyster Bay at 8:30 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Roosevelt found in his cabin Mr. Taft's photograph, with the president's farewell. This was written on the photograph: "With best wishes for a pleasant voyage and a bully good time." Mr. Roosevelt chuckled when he read the handwriting. Then he telegraphed to President Taft: "In parting, thanks, love and sincerity."

1934: Soviet Girl Denounces Father

MOSCOW — For reporting to the OGPU that her father and others were stealing grain and the property of the collective farm, where they lived in the Tartar autonomous republic, 14-year-old Olga Balikina, pioneer or juvenile Communist, has been awarded the testimonial of merit, free school books, a pioneer uniform and a free trip to the pioneer camp in Crimea. The Komsomolskaya Pravda relates that the girl wrote a letter to the OGPU about the evil doings of her father, Gregory Balikina, and his friends, despite beatings and threats. Her father and others, including the secretary of the village soviet, are now under arrest. In line with Olga's example, the Communist Youth League urges all pioneer bodies in the Tartar republic to organize pioneer patrols.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher
Executive Editor: RENE BONDY
Editor: FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS
Managing Editor: RICHARD H. MORGAN
Deputy Editor: STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Director of Circulation: JAMES J. HARRIS
Director of Advertising: JAMES J. HARRIS
Director of Operations: JAMES J. HARRIS

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer
Gen. Mgr. Asst.: Alan L. Loefer, 24-34 Hemeny Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 3-285618, Telex 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Ave., London W.C.2, Tel. 836-4802, Telex 262009
S.A. capital of £1,300,000 F.R.C.S. Non-Profit 12b. Commission Periodic No. 34231
U.S. subscription: \$20 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1984, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Mustard Gas for Child Martyrs in 1984

By Pat Derian

WASHINGTON — "How many can you shoot if you see 20,000 troops coming at you across the border?" There's an unexpected question for our time. A diplomat, unnamed of course, asked it rhetorically of William Drodzick of The Washington Post in a discussion of Iran's use of mustard gas.

The diplomat went on to answer, "If you're prepared to violate the Geneva Convention, then the use of this gas may seem like a sensible if controversial military solution."

Defense Minister Adnan Khatallah, while saying that a U.S. statement was "full of lies," told a press conference that his government would use "any weapons at our disposal in any manner we feel necessary." He declined to say what kind of weapons it has. "Do you want us to show our lines before everybody?"

Among the "troops" are hundreds of thousands of Iranian children aged 12 to 17 who are living mine detectors, sent forward on foot as a "human wave." Terence Smith, in The New York Times Magazine, tells of an East European journalist, a reluctant eyewitness, who could hardly believe that he was seeing tens of thousands of children, roped together in groups of 20 to prevent the faint-hearted from deserting, hurl themselves onto

barbed wire or march into the Iraqi mine fields in the face of withering machine gun fire to clear the way for Iranian tanks.

"We have so few tanks," an Iranian officer explained, without apology.

Iran and Iraq have been at war for three and a half years. For the most part they have been lacking every inconclusively.

The U.S. State Department's human rights reports for 1983 noted that "Iran has charged that Iraq has used prohibited chemical weapons."

Iranian rationing. Business is so tight that a hotel is set aside for their use. Selling drugs, rugs and pistachios, it is reported, they don't have luxuries with the proceeds, but everyday things such as cooking utensils and sundries necessities no longer available at home.

The children go off to camps for intense brainwashing, a smattering of military training and a big dose of the joys at hand in the hereafter. Trained to die, each is given a headband with a religious slogan, a khaki-colored rough jacket with the stenciled message that they have "permission of the Imam to enter heaven," and a key on a chain around their necks to ensure their entry.

An Iranian woman living in exile has made three trips to Iraq to interview the survivors. After speaking with nearly 200, she estimated that for every boy who makes it to a prison camp, 99 have been blown to bits by mines or machine-gunned to death.

The Iraqis have now trotted six youngsters before the press to prove Ayatollah Khomeini wrong in his assertion that there are no children among the fighters. There is no reason to think that the Iraqis are high-minded. They are the people using mustard gas.

A "foreign military official" is quoted in William Drodzick's story as commenting that "the relatively low casualty rate caused by Iraq's usage indicates in a crudely pragmatic sense that 'it may not be such a big deal.'"

Look at it pragmatically. This war has gone on too long. The ayatollah needs a big win, and he needs it now. He makes an inventory of materiel, finds he is short of tanks, without mine sweepers and loaded with surplus boys. What is simpler than lining them up in costumes and marching them by the hundreds of thousands into mined fields and gunfired?

Try to understand Realpolitik. The Iraqis face borders of children running their way and followed by tanks and real soldiers. They can't kill them all, although they are doing their best. The Iraqis have been dropping a little mustard gas all along and nobody but



'Play with real guns and go to heaven!'

the Iraqis made a fuss. Obviously, the sensible thing to do is speed up production and drop a lot more. It has the twin benefits of causing great suffering and great terror.

Two disgusting governments, notorious for the routinely cruel mistreatment of their own people, have reached deeply into the barbaries of the past to horrify today's world.

Pragmatic (this is war), unscrupulous (we will do what we choose to do), immoral (others have done what we do), Iran and Iraq join the other cannibalistic governments of the world without a qualm.

The United Nations stretches along New York's East River and yawns. Diplomats and military officers shrug and say it's no big deal. Statesmen-humanitarians? We have none.

Someone said, "Well, at least it isn't atomic war." None of us can doubt that it would be if either government could make it so.

The writer is a former assistant secretary of state for human rights. She contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Two disgusting governments have reached deeply into the barbaries of the past to horrify today's world.

children to volunteer for service. Local militias were given quotas of children to recruit. The youngsters were bombarded with appeals to their patriotism and religious beliefs.

Parents were promised that if their sons were killed the families would get small amounts of money, an increase in rations, an allotment of other benefits and a line on their identity cards indicating that the family had a martyr. They can also fly to and spend several days in Damascus, where they escape



Too Much Scorekeeping, Too Little Substance

By Alfred B. DelBello

The writer is lieutenant governor of New York and vice chairman of Walter Mondale's New York campaign.

ALBANY, New York — America's national news and television coverage of the presidential campaign is a wealth of talent, energy and political insight. Why then do they fail to use their great resources to inform and educate, rather than entertain, the public in their coverage of the presidential primaries?

The vote for president is one of the most important choices that Americans make. And while party preference plays some role in our decisions, we ultimately compare the candidates as individuals. We must rely on the press and television to inform us about who the candidate is, where he or she comes from personally and philosophically, what qualifications he or she possesses.

Journalists should probe the candidate's abilities and weaknesses, concentrating on the qualities most important in a potential president.

But the emphasis in news coverage, particularly in network television, has shifted away from information toward entertainment.

Night after night, reports focus on the dynamics of the political "arena," the latest "scores" and the machinery that makes the contest tick — public opinion projections, stumping strategies, point spreads and pollsters' interviews. A candidate's views of issues are oversimplified until they seem almost meaningless.

Political coverage has become too much like a pregame sports show,

devoted to the color and drama of the athletic contest. Locker room strategies, coaching styles, won-lost records and instant replay make for good entertainment, but the presidential election is not a game.

In straining to entertain, the networks jump eagerly at any early trends. They anoint inevitable victors and ignore the recent history that cautions against snap judgments about primaries. Then, when they find they are wrong, they jump hastily at the next trend, apparently unchastened by their earlier mistakes.

Only a few weeks ago, most journalists were convinced that Walter F. Mondale was inevitable, failing to notice that Gary Hart was no farther behind the front-runner than Jimmy Carter was in 1976. They forgot how Lyndon B. Johnson and Edmund S. Muskie once fell in New Hampshire, and ignored the lessons of Jimmy Carter's misleading 2-to-1 lead over Ronald Reagan in early 1980.

Having commissioned most of the opinion polls that put Mr. Mondale on top, the press and television misunderstood their results. Caught off guard by Mr. Hart's consequently surprising rise, many blindly echoed

his "new ideas" theme without explaining or exploring it. Others wrongly suggested that he had no ideas to match his slogan. As a supporter of Mr. Mondale, I note cheerfully that Mr. Hart's legislative record is backed up, for better or worse, with position papers that the press should have reported long ago.

No significant distinctions are drawn between the philosophies, characters and policies of the three men — just who is on top at the time and how tight his grip is.

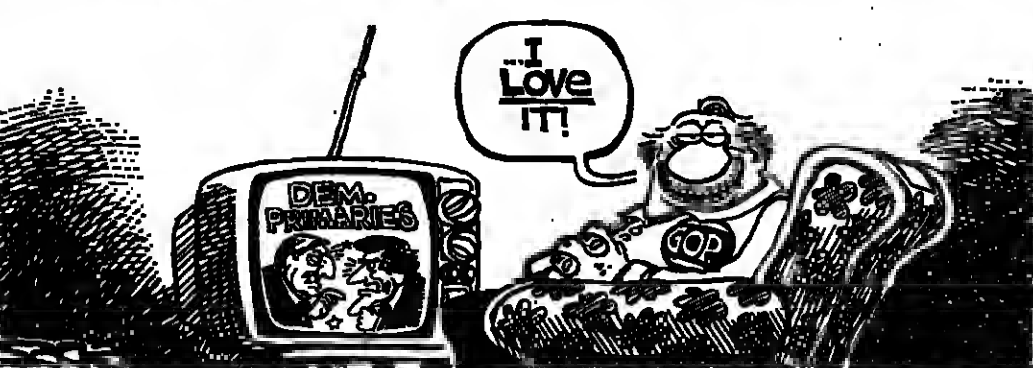
As we in government are improved and strengthened by criticism from the press, so I believe the press should be alerted when we are on the outside feel that its coverage fails to inform.

The media should not lead the public to believe that the dynamics of the political process matter more than the issues, and the professional consultants behind the candidate more than the candidate, or that issues and character have little to do with the selection of a president.

Let's hear less about age differences and more about ideas — about economic policies, strategic theories, concerns relating to education, energy and the environment.

The press has a great, leading role in America's political process. We must improve the leaders of our fourth estate to shift their emphasis to substance and character.

The New York Times.



Reagan's Rhetoric Is Seasonally Preposterous

By Robert Kaiser

WASHINGTON — His rhetoric may mislead some Americans into thinking of Mr. Reagan as a churchgoing man. But he hasn't gone to church for many years. Here we are talking about hypocrisy, which is an early stage of preposterousness.

On March 6 in Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Reagan addressed a convention of the National Association of Evangelicals on the subject of "religious values in public life." He said that America in the 1960s and '70s suffered a long moral decline. But no more. Today, he said, there is "a great national renewal" because "Americans are turning back to God."

Think about this for a moment. Here is a president whose administration could almost be compared with Warren G. Harding's as a refuge for scoundrels, bragging of a return to the most moral values — who he associates with a religious revival that he attributes to his own presidency.

It is difficult to tally up all the Reagan appointees who have resigned under an ethical cloud, some before they could start work on the government job Mr. Reagan had given them. The total is at least 22.

Mr. Reagan is strongly for the family, he also tells us repeatedly. He recalls the good old days when "the American family was still the basic building block of our society."

Americans are suckers for family, even as they redefine its meaning with high divorce rates, new living arrangements, increasing numbers of one-parent households and so on. But Ronald Reagan extolling old-fashioned family life is a lot like Ronald Reagan bragging about increased church attendance.

His own family is a good model of the new rather than the traditional family virtues. His wife, Nancy, apparently feels uncomfortable with the marriage to actress Jane Wyman, so they are rarely seen with the president.

One of them, Michael Reagan, has produced the president's only grandchild. Michael told Redbook Magazine last fall that his son Cameron, then 5, had been in the White House once but that his infant daughter Ashley had never met her paternal grandfather. He said that the "real first family" was the president, Nancy Reagan and their two children, Patti and Ron.

Ron got married recently without informing his parents, and without them in attendance. Patti, an aspiring actress, has little to do with her father's political career and goes out of her way to disassociate herself from

his constituency. She has told a California newspaper that living with a boyfriend is as normal as "brushing your teeth," and that arresting people for smoking marijuana is "silly."

The fact is that Ronald and Nancy Reagan appear to be much more like the people their fundamentalist supporters decry. They are elitists of a particular California variety who like to be surrounded by high-livers.

The evidence suggests that Ronald Reagan is a closet tolerant. For political purposes he may support laws that would prevent women from having abortions, or compel children to pray in school or declare their indifference to prayer, but in private he is neither preachy nor punitarian.

It would be unfair to leave the subject of preposterousness without acknowledging that Ronald Reagan has no corner on the market. We are in the silly season now — we call it a presidential campaign.

H.L. Mencken reminded us years ago that "the true claim of democracy" cannot be enjoyed by the politician, but by "the spectator." This is surely true, although many would resist going all the way with Mencken's cynicism. "I confess," wrote the bard of Baltimore, "I enjoy democracy immensely. It is incomparably idiotic, and hence incomparably amusing."

The Washington Post.

Americans and Israelis: The Alliance Is Natural

By Krishna Kumar Gaur

CHICAGO — King Hussein's outburst against U.S. Mideast policy has caused great dismay in official Washington, but he has said much the same before. In fact, so have all of America's Arab friends.

Sooner or later America's Arab friends bring up the inevitable question: Why doesn't Washington put pressure on Israel to give up occupied Arab lands, or to stop creating new settlements on the West Bank?

This is, mind you, not the same as asking why doesn't the United States pressure Israel into dealing with the PLO, although that surely is an eventual stage in the journey of American policy that they hope to help launch.

Sometimes they supply answers. The United States does not put pressure on Israel, they say, because American banks and corporations are controlled by Jews. The Jews, they say, also control the media and never allow fair reporting of the Arab-Israeli conflict. And Jews control or intimidate members of the U.S. Congress through political contributions and voting-block pressure.

Hackneyed, prejudiced, demonstrably wrong, but nevertheless sincerely and passionately held beliefs.

The fact is that the bonds between America and Israel are not the result of ethnic pressure, although the pressure exists, and is felt, like any other organized ethnic pressure in the United States. However, if it were not for stronger, more enduring reasons, that pressure could easily backfire.

Foremost, as far as the American public is concerned, is the perception of Israel as a valiant little country surrounded by hostile neighbors and populated by a long-persecuted people. This is a valid perception.

Then there is the perception of Israel as an outpost of Western, Judeo-Christian civilization holding its own against alien forces. This, too, is a valid perception.

Israel is also an oasis of stability in a desert of constantly shifting sand, an island of freedom in an ocean of autocracy and tyranny. And that gives it a special value, a special role in U.S. foreign policy.

The point was brought home forcefully last year in a conversation in the Middle East with a PLO official of leftist leanings. He dismissed the "Jewish money, media and votes" theory with disdain. Only partly valid. Only minimally valid, perhaps. Then he explained his own theory.

Deep down, he said, Americans don't consider Arabs — or any other non-Western people — as civilized at least not at the same level. But this unconscious disdain does not prevent the Americans from forging close political and military ties or from making common cause with despotic rulers in Asia, Africa or Latin America — except the Arabs.

Why? Because, from Washington's strategic point of view as a superpower,

er involved in a worldwide struggle for ideology, security and civility, Israel is not just the best possible ally it is the only possible ally in the Middle East. You had Iraq. It's gone. You had Iran. It's gone. You have Egypt. It's going. You have Saudi Arabia and Jordan. They will be gone. There is simply no reliable, long-term ally available except Israel.

All over the Middle East — the Palestinian want to — wherever you make alliances, you make them with rulers. And you make them with rulers because there are no real democracies. And these rulers become unpopular and you support them, so



when they get overthrown you have a new government run by people who hate you and whom you can't trust. But this does not happen in Israel. It continues to serve America's purpose. That is why Israel pays no attention to your advice.

The virtual monologue was, at least in my experience with other Arabs, unique in its analysis. It candidly underlined the fact that American support for Israel is based on shared heritage and mutual interests.

This is not a relationship without strains, but one that can absorb strains. It is an alliance that, despite disagreements, cannot be disrupted without a peril to vital long-term American interests. America's Arab friends should know this.

The principal cause of strains between America and Israel is the Palestinian question, in its many facets. America's consciousness has been raised and increasingly this question has bothered America's conscience and policymakers. America's Arab friends should know this, too.

Instead of blaming just one small group — the Jews — they should blame all of America, its democracy, its ideology, its history and its interests. The problem might or might not be resolved any more speedily. At least the complaint would not be directed at the wrong target.

The writer, an American journalist, is director of the Chicago-based Independent Press Service.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Americans and Britain

Regarding the opinion column "More Than Was Seen at the Time" (March 12) by Philip Geyelin:

The support given by the Americans to Britain during or prior to the Falklands war can only be welcome news to the American public, and in this respect I would take issue with the caveat expressed in the last sentence of Mr. Geyelin's article referring to "how easily the U.S. government can involve itself in conflicts not of its own public's choosing."

Certainly the U.S. Congress did not debate and specifically authorize the military support and supplies. But anyone in America during the almost universal support of Britain's position by the public at large, as well as a definite feeling of embarrassment early on that the U.S. government was not leaning hard enough in support of Britain. There is no doubt that the U.S. government's support of

Britain's cause was very much of its own public's choosing.

BRIAN JACKSON-POWNALL, Fayette, France.

Who Lost Dien Bien Phu?

Regarding the opinion column "After Lebanon, a U.S. Policy of Paralysis" (March 5) by Joseph Kraft:

Now it's Dwight Eisenhower who lost Dien Bien Phu?

No Chi Minh won in 1954 not because the French were short of U.S. material but because the French, in choosing the battle site themselves, handed the high ground to the enemy. Mr. Ho and General Vo Nguyen Giap and their troops hand-wrestled heavy artillery up sheer cliffsides dominating the French-held valley; the battle's outcome was ordained. No 11th-hour White House aid package could have changed it.

RICHARD P. WILSON, Mobile, Alabama.

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

Dow Jones Averages			
Index	High	Low	Close
Indust	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Transp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Comp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Unemp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Financ	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24

NYSE Index			
Index	High	Low	Close
Indust	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Transp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Comp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Unemp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Financ	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24

Friday's NYSE Closing			
Vol. of 4 A.M.	7:30 A.M.	Prev. 4 P.M. Vol.	Prev. Consolidated Close
1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24	1,154.24

AMEX Diaries			
Index	High	Low	Close
Indust	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Transp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Comp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Unemp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Financ	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24

NASDAQ Index			
Index	High	Low	Close
Indust	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Transp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Comp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Unemp	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24
Financ	1,158.24	1,154.24	1,154.24

AMEX Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

Kaufman Forecast Pushes Dow Down

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange slipped for the third consecutive session Friday after Salomon Brothers' chief economist, Henry Kaufman, predicted that the Federal Reserve would raise the discount rate it charges member banks.

But prices firmed a bit after Paul A. Volcker, the Fed chairman, said he could live with a small increase in the U.S. inflation rate. Mr. Volcker said the economy was at a critical stage. The Dow Jones industrial average, down nearly 7 points at midsession, eased 1.04 to 1,154.84. The average fell 29.52 for the week, including 14.97 on Thursday.

Declines led advances by 9 to 7. Volume slowed to 80.2 million shares from 87.3 million Thursday. "Basically, this has been a dull session with the big players sitting on the sidelines," said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Mr. Kaufman's prediction of a one-point rise in the discount rate to 9 1/2 percent by late April followed the Fed's report Thursday of a \$4-billion surge in the money supply. The discount rate has been at 8 1/2 percent since December 1982.

"I think it would be stupid for the Fed to hike the discount rate now and risk a fight with the Reagan administration," said Keith Finscott of Underwood, Neuhaus & Co., Houston.

AT&T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 15 1/8. The company has warned that it might cut its dividend if the Federal Communications Commission does not shift soon on instituting access charges.

Superior Oil, which is in a \$5.7-billion merger agreement with Mobil, was second on the list, off 1/4 to 40 1/4. Gulf Oil, which is in a \$13.2-billion merger with Standard Oil of California, was fourth, up 1/4 to 75 1/4.

General Motors was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 65. Ford rose 1/4 to 37 1/4 and Chrysler 1/4 to 27 1/4. All reported strong mid-March sales.

Walt Disney Productions, which lost 1 1/4 Thursday, rose 1/4 to 63 1/4. Disney continues to be subject of takeover or leveraged buyout rumors.

Sun Co., a 9-point winner the previous three sessions on takeover rumors, dropped 1 1/4 to 51 1/4. Seilman & Latz, which reported first-quarter earnings of \$1.93 a share against \$1.92 a year ago, lost 1 1/4 to 20 1/4. The company said its results were below the level established for a merger with City Stores and Diversified Investments.

Roim Corp. dropped 3/4 to 34. Roim said its third-quarter revenue was only slightly above that for the second quarter.

Computerworld fell 1/4 to 34. The company's auditor has qualified its statements for 1981, 1982 and 1983 because of unresolved patent litigation involving Computerworld's former Cobbitt unit and Beckman-Corner.

Texas Instruments, which declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, climbed 1/4 to 139 1/4.

Tektronix, which reported third-quarter earnings of \$1.34 a share compared with 72 cents a year ago, advanced 1/4 to 57 1/4.

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AT&T	27 1/8	+1 1/8	1,100,000
IBM	155 1/4	+1 1/4	1,000,000
GE	29 1/2	+1 1/2	800,000
Merck	110 1/4	+1 1/4	700,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	600,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	500,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	400,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	300,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	200,000
Amgen	100 1/4	+1 1/4	100,000

ROUNDOUP
Hair Boug
Mary. Repm

NOTES

INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL

INTERN

ACROSS

1 Crèche setting
1958-61
10 Diamond item
14 Paleozoic or
Victorian
17 Ill will
18 Hoopsters'
org.
19 Half a seaport
name
20 Skin flick
23 Make the scene
24 007's
protection
27 Finger-bowl
accessory
28 An A.F.C.
player
29 506, to Nero
30 Author Santha
Rama
31 Etc. kin
32 Debussy's "La
..."
33 Jumble
35 In full court
37 Quarantine
41 Miscalculate
43 Pierre's
guardian
44 Ezra's meter
48 Went over
galley proofs
50 Barle's
standard

ACROSS

51 Archie's
mouth
53 Like
lawmakers
56 Klemperer and
Kruger
57 Brain tracing,
for short
58 Taunt; jeer
59 Present times
61 Beethoven's
Ninth, e.g.
62 Twist; squeeze
66 City ESE of
Bergen
67 Jollity
68 Sound measure
72 It followed
"Typee"
73 Shoplifter's
crime
75 It's concerned
with rtes.
78 Lagomorph
79 no good
80 Fixed
82 Oak tree
84 Actor-singer
Harve
86 Comedy
author
87 "Arthur" fame
91 Activity of
some demons
92 "Fire and
Ice," e.g.

ACROSS

95 "Rule,
Britania!"
composer
96 Bishopric
97 Fall, as the
mark
98 One of the
finches
100 Dick or Schick
104 Buzzing insect
105 Glory
106 Bull
Citation's sire
110 "We
robbed!" Joe
Jacobs
112 Dress material
115 OPEC vessel
116 What a
"midnight
ride" horse
earned
119 Mountain
crests
120 Dexter, e.g.
121 Bravos'
pitcher of yore
122 MacLaine, to
Beatty
123 "Honor Thy
Father"
author
124 — Plains
125 Mountain
Comb. form
126 Thickwit
127 Guitarist
Segovia

DOWN

1 Reduce price a
bit
2 Seeress's card
3 Trajan's
courtyards
4 Fulton's
oratory
5 Imposes a tax
6 Netherlands
town
7 Take off a belt
8 Busy as
9 "The — is to
the swift"
10 Bender
11 Resting places
for Leo
12 Ins. salesman,
e.g.

DOWN

13 He played
Cassidy
14 Finally, in
France
15 Chafe
16 Ignorance
attitude
21 "Look Back
—": Osborne
22 Drew out
25 City in Baden-
Württemberg
26 Late, as a train
28 — portrait
32 Harbor
activity
34 Helots

DOWN

36 Sally's
childhood
environment
38 Printer's term
39 Add up
40 Prefix for
dollars
42 Jewish compli-
mentary
44 Exile
45 Make possible
46 Former A.L.
team
47 Sheriff's rep.
48 Once more
50 Sired
52 Pizazz

DOWN

54 One of a Tem.
eleven
55 Homophone
for you
58
60 Tranquility
63 Starts rolling
64 "I will —"
Gen. 32:26
65 Aussie's stone
66 Henry Harley
Arnold's
sobriquet
70 Ice-hockey
great

DOWN

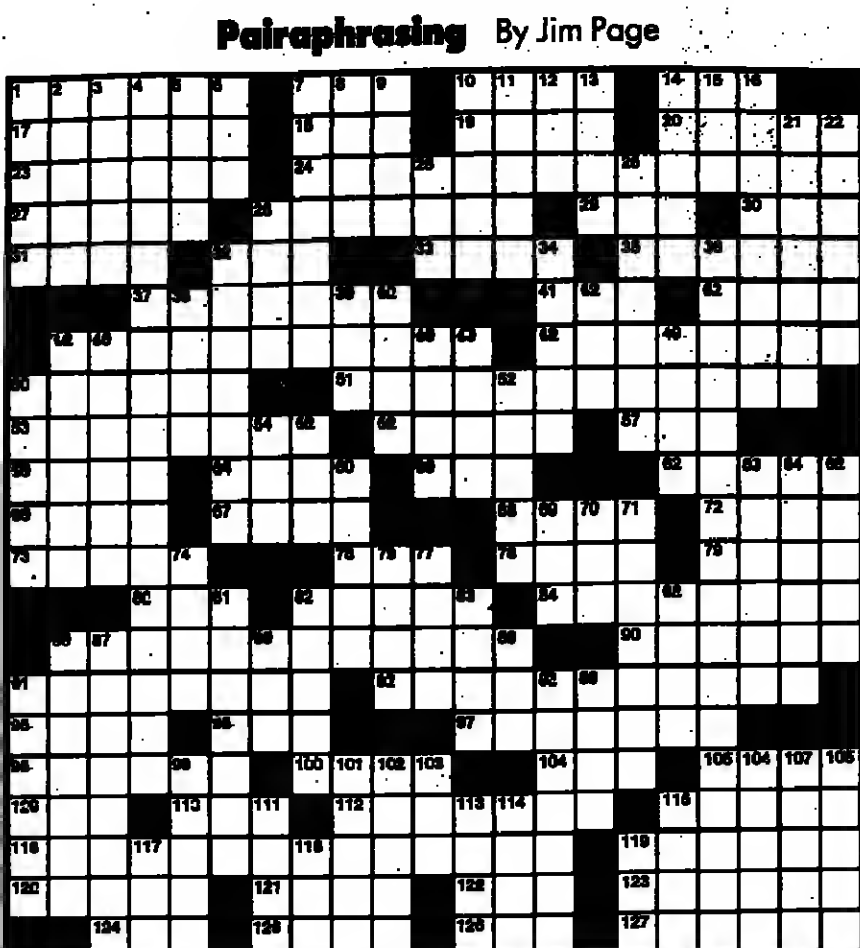
71 "I have no —
tongue!"
Roethke
74 — off (rate)
76 47 Down is one
77 Jai
81 Hero of an Old
French
romance
82 Thesaurus
name
83 Guernsey and
Jersey
85 Sea swell
86 Most agile

DOWN

87 Feathered
88 Ending for
ethyl
89 Appomattox
figure
91 Rooms, in
Lyon
93 Age; antiquity
94 Expanse of ice
95 Water plights
101 Spookish
102 Pool person
103 Hebrew letter
104 Change; vary

DOWN

107 Presidential
adviser
108 Irish Gaelics
111 Fair-to-
midding
113 — Verde
National Park
114 Goddess of the
rainbow
115 Algerian
seaport
117 Shoe width
118 Word with
East or West
119 — standstill



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

BOOKS

COLETTE

By Joanna Richardson. Illustrated. 276 pp. \$17.95.

Franklin Watts, 387 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

COLETTE's grandfather on the maternal side was nicknamed "The Gorilla." Her father was known in Burgundy, where she was born, as "The Savage." Henry de Jouvenel, the grand passion of Colette's long amatory career, had already earned the title of "The Tiger" before she met him. It would seem that France's most famous woman writer was born to be earthy and unconventional. As Jean Cocteau observed in assessing her tastes, "she refused none of the fruitful pretensions of life."

In "Colette," Joanna Richardson tells us everything about her scandalous subject but without making a scandal of her biography. The author of books about Thérèse Gaudier, Paul Verlaine and Emile Zola, she approaches the author of "Chéri" with something like Colette's own cosmopolitanism. She is as tactful as she is thorough, giving us the facts dispassionately, usually in someone else's words. Since almost every writer in Paris seems to have commented on Colette before she died in 1954

at the age of 81, Richardson's book is a ripe and witty anthology of contemporary French criticism.

When she was 20 years old, Colette married Henri Gauthier-Villars, known as Willy, a literary handyman in Paris, who looked her in a room and ordered her to write. He published the result, "Claudine à l'Ecole," under his own name in 1900 and it was an immediate success. In the first flush of their prosperity, Willy moved Colette into an apartment on the Rue Jacob where the walls were papered with multicolored confetti. He gave her a bicycle without brakes or mud guards and after two more successful Claudine books he provided her with a gymnasium, complete with a trapeze, rings, ladders and parallel bars.

In 1906, Colette left Willy and her "squirrel cage" to live with a lesbian marquise who dressed in mechanic's overalls. In his memoirs, Renard de Jouvenel, the eldest son of Colette's second husband, offered an interesting explanation of her bisexuality. Her father had lost a leg in the army and, according to Renard, Colette's sensibility was affected by the thought of her mother making love with a one-legged man. Her own version of her liaisons with women was rather literary, evoking

"the melancholy, touching picture of two weaknesses, taking refuge perhaps in each other's arms to sleep there, to escape there, to escape from who was often bad, and to enjoy, more than any pleasure, the bitter happiness of feeling themselves akin, and insignificant, and forgotten."

In 1913, Henry (The Tiger) de Jouvenel became Colette's second husband. With a fine French élan, he said: "I am the only man in Paris capable of marrying that woman." They were very happy for awhile, enjoying what Colette called in "Chéri," her most famous book, "The Tumultuous Brutality of Love." But it grew too brutal or tumultuous for the Tiger when he learned that Colette was also sleeping with Bertrand, his younger son, who was virtually a schoolboy. To her daughter, who was born when Colette was 40, she was rather distant, advising her in a letter to "struggle a little with yourself, it's the best form of gymnastics."

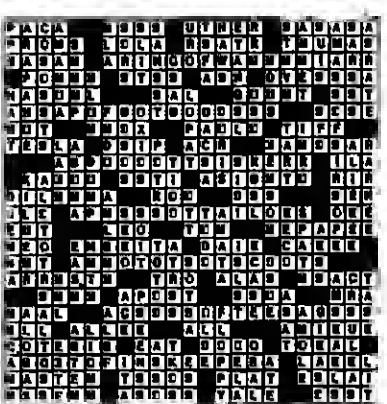
With "Chéri," a love story of a young man and an older woman which appeared in 1920, Colette offered the French an image of themselves as tragic sensualists that they found irresistible. Renard, in a second volume, "La Fin de Chéri," a critic wrote that, though Colette was "indifferent to the loftier preoccupations of humanity, here she attains the salvation of anxiety." Another critic said, "we owe to Madame Colette to lose all our illusions about love."

During her later years, Colette became a national pet as literary honors were showered on her. In her apartment overlooking the gardens of the Palais Royal, she became cozy — the sensuality of old age — and wrote "Paris de Ma Fenêtre" and books about plants and animals. She was wonderfully looked after by her third husband, Maurice Gondek, and all Paris sent her presents or came to see her. When she died in 1954, Jean Cocteau wrote that, "it was not a question of funeral rites, but rather of gardeners digging, of passing from one reign to another, of earth and flesh in collaboration."

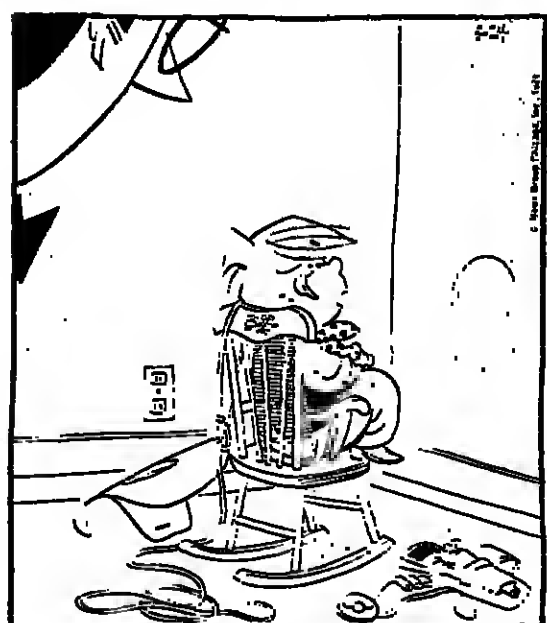
In "Colette," Joanna Richardson has a great subject and she has not wasted a single sentence. One can imagine Colette herself reading this book with her "undecidable eyes" and saying, "Où, c'est moi. C'est comme ça."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	70	60	Beijing	60	40
Amsterdam	50	40	Bombay	80	60
Antwerp	50	40	Buenos Aires	70	50
Berlin	50	40	Calcutta	80	60
Bombay	80	60	Canton	70	50
Buenos Aires	70	50	Chongqing	60	40
Calcutta	80	60	Cebu	80	60
Canton	70	50	Dacca	80	60
Chongqing	60	40	Delhi	80	60
Cebu	80	60	Hankow	60	40
Dacca	80	60	Harbin	60	40
Delhi	80	60	Hong Kong	70	50
Hankow	60	40	Kobe	60	40
Harbin	60	40	London	50	40
Hong Kong	70	50	Lyons	50	40
Kobe	60	40	Manila	80	60
London	50	40	Medan	80	60
Lyons	50	40	Osaka	60	40
Manila	80	60	Shanghai	60	40
Medan	80	60	Singapore	80	60
Osaka	60	40	Taipei	80	60
Shanghai	60	40	Tokyo	60	40
Singapore	80	60			
Taipei	80	60			
Tokyo	60	40			

MIDDLE EAST

Tel Aviv 70 60
Jerusalem 60 40
Damascus 60 40
Baghdad 60 40
Riyadh 60 40
Tehran 60 40

OCEANIA

Auckland 70 60
Sydney 70 60
Melbourne 70 60
Perth 70 60
Wellington 70 60

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto		Montreal	
Alcan	22 1/2	Alcan	22 1/2
Bell	22 1/2	Bell	22 1/2
Bank of Montreal	22 1/2	Bank of Montreal	22 1/2
Imperial Oil	22 1/2	Imperial Oil	22 1/2
Canadian Pacific	22 1/2	Canadian Pacific	22 1/2
Canadian National	22 1/2	Canadian National	22 1/2
Bank of Toronto	22 1/2	Bank of Toronto	22 1/2
Canadian Tire	22 1/2	Canadian Tire	22 1/2
Canadian West	22 1/2	Canadian West	22 1/2
Canadian South	22 1/2	Canadian South	22 1/2
Canadian North	22 1/2	Canadian North	22 1/2
Canadian East	22 1/2	Canadian East	22 1/2
Canadian Central	22 1/2	Canadian Central	22 1/2
Canadian West	22 1/2	Canadian West	22 1/2
Canadian South	22 1/2	Canadian South	22 1/2
Canadian North	22 1/2	Canadian North	22 1/2
Canadian East	22 1/2	Canadian East	22 1/2
Canadian Central	22 1/2	Canadian Central	22 1/2

Amsterdam

Class Prev.

ABN	22 1/2	ABN	22 1/2
Alcan	22 1/2	Alcan	22 1/2
Bell	22 1/2	Bell	22 1/2
Bank of Montreal	22 1/2	Bank of Montreal	22 1/2
Imperial Oil	22 1/2	Imperial Oil	22 1/2
Canadian Pacific	22 1/2	Canadian Pacific	22 1/2
Canadian National	22 1/2	Canadian National	22 1/2
Bank of Toronto	22 1/2	Bank of Toronto	22 1/2
Canadian Tire	22 1/2	Canadian Tire	22 1/2
Canadian West	22 1/2	Canadian West	22 1/2
Canadian South	22 1/2	Canadian South	22 1/2
Canadian North	22 1/2	Canadian North	22 1/2
Canadian East	22 1/2	Canadian East	22 1/2
Canadian Central	22 1/2	Canadian Central	22 1/2

Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

Johannesburg		London	
Alcan	22 1/2	Alcan	22 1/2
Bell	22 1/2	Bell	22 1/2
Bank of Montreal	22 1/2	Bank of Montreal	22 1/2
Imperial Oil	22 1/2	Imperial Oil	22 1/2
Canadian Pacific	22 1/2	Canadian Pacific	22 1/2
Canadian National	22 1/2	Canadian National	22 1/2
Bank of Toronto	22 1/2	Bank of Toronto	22 1/2
Canadian Tire	22 1/2	Canadian Tire	22 1/2
Canadian West	22 1/2	Canadian West	22 1/2
Canadian South	22 1/2	Canadian South	22 1/2
Canadian North	22 1/2	Canadian North	22 1/2
Canadian East	22 1/2	Canadian East	22 1/2
Canadian Central	22 1/2	Canadian Central	22 1/2

Tokyo

Class Prev.

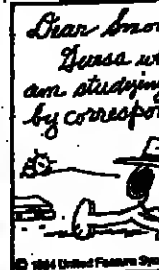
Alcan	22 1/2	Alcan	22 1/2
Bell	22 1/2	Bell	22 1/2
Bank of Montreal	22 1/2	Bank of Montreal	22 1/2
Imperial Oil	22 1/2	Imperial Oil	22 1/2
Canadian Pacific	22 1/2	Canadian Pacific	22 1/2
Canadian National	22 1/2	Canadian National	22 1/2
Bank of Toronto	22 1/2	Bank of Toronto	22 1/2
Canadian Tire	22 1/2	Canadian Tire	22 1/2
Canadian West	22 1/2	Canadian West	22 1/2
Canadian South	22 1/2	Canadian South	22 1/2
Canadian North	22 1/2	Canadian North	22 1/2
Canadian East	22 1/2	Canadian East	22 1/2
Canadian Central	22 1/2	Canadian Central	22 1/2

Sydney

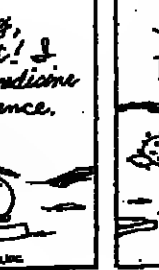
Class Prev.

Alcan	22 1/2	Alcan	22 1/2
Bell	22 1/2	Bell	22 1/2
Bank of Montreal	22 1/2	Bank of Montreal	22 1/2
Imperial Oil	22 1/2	Imperial Oil	22 1/2
Canadian Pacific	22 1/2	Canadian Pacific	22 1/2
Canadian National	22 1/2	Canadian National	22 1/2
Bank of Toronto	22 1/2	Bank of Toronto	22 1/2
Canadian Tire	22 1/2	Canadian Tire	22 1/2
Canadian West	22 1/2	Canadian West	22 1/2
Canadian South	22 1/2	Canadian South	22 1/2
Canadian North	22 1/2	Canadian North	22 1/2
Canadian East	22 1/2	Canadian East	22 1/2
Canadian Central	22 1/2	Canadian Central	22 1/2

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETTY AND MORRIS



WHEN DID THEY SEPARATE



THAT'S REALLY LIFE IN THE FAST LANE



BEETLE BAILEY



LOOK AT SARGE'S BEP! DOESN'T THAT HURT HIS BACK?



HE SLEEPS ON HIS STOMACH



ANDY CAPP



THANKS FOR YOUR HOSPITALITY, ANDY. HOPE FLO SCOT COMES BACK TO YOU



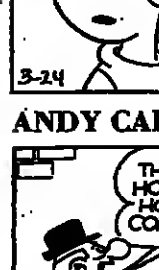
WHAT DID HE DASH UP?



WHAT WOULD YOU EXPECT, FLO? A PLATE OF COLD SAUSAGE AND WASH FOLLOWED BY A HAND-OUT FROM MY TROCK



WIZARD of ID



HOW'S IT GOING?



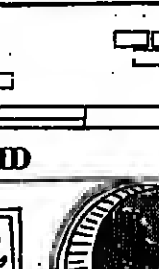
TERRIBLE - I PAN OUT OF QUARTERS



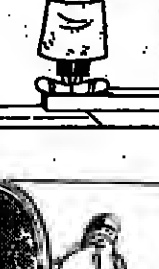
REX MORGAN



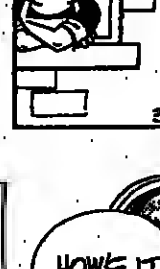
YES, DOCTOR!



REARRR!



IT'S THE OLD REINFORCEMENTS' TRICK



GARFIELD



REARRR!



IT'S THE OLD REINFORCEMENTS' TRICK



AMSTERDAM
69753/260649

GENEVA V.I.P. ESCORT SERVICE
+ travel / weekend. Tel: 41 20 36.

GENEVA TOP ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 29 51 30 - 86 05 19

MUNICH + EVERYWHERE. Why not?
Escort Service. Tel: 089-914692

NEW YORK CITY, MONIQUE Grist
Tel: 212 675 1725

